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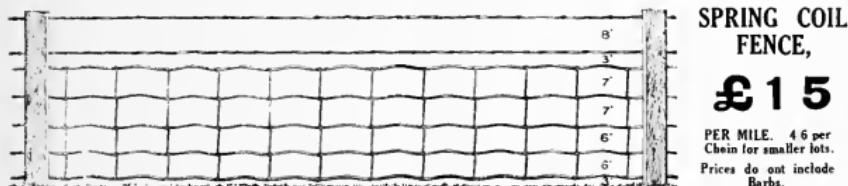
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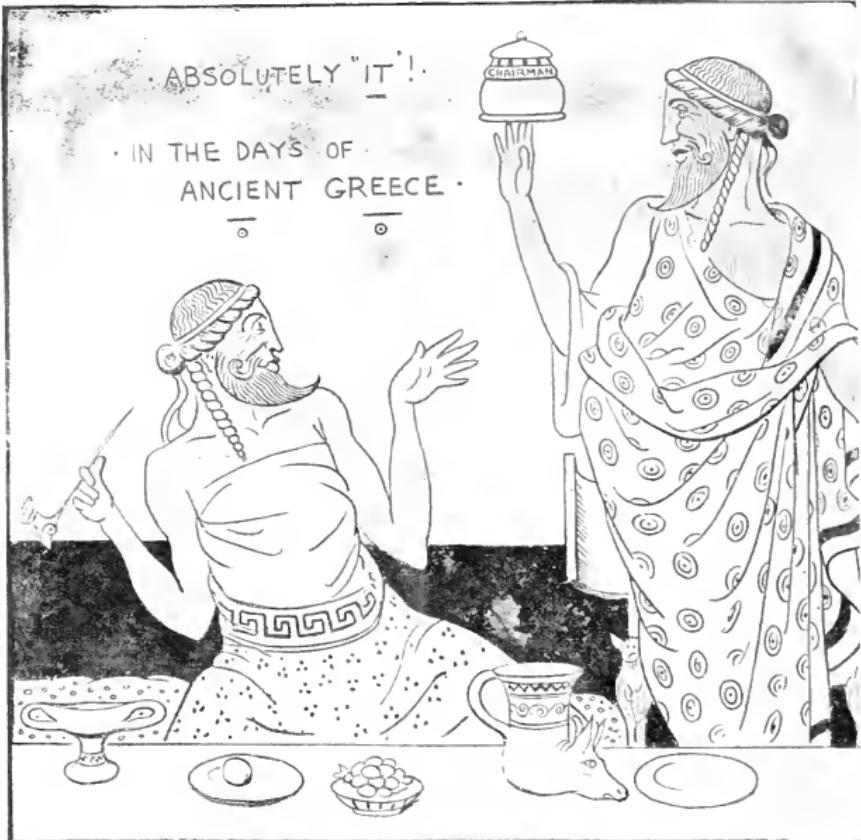
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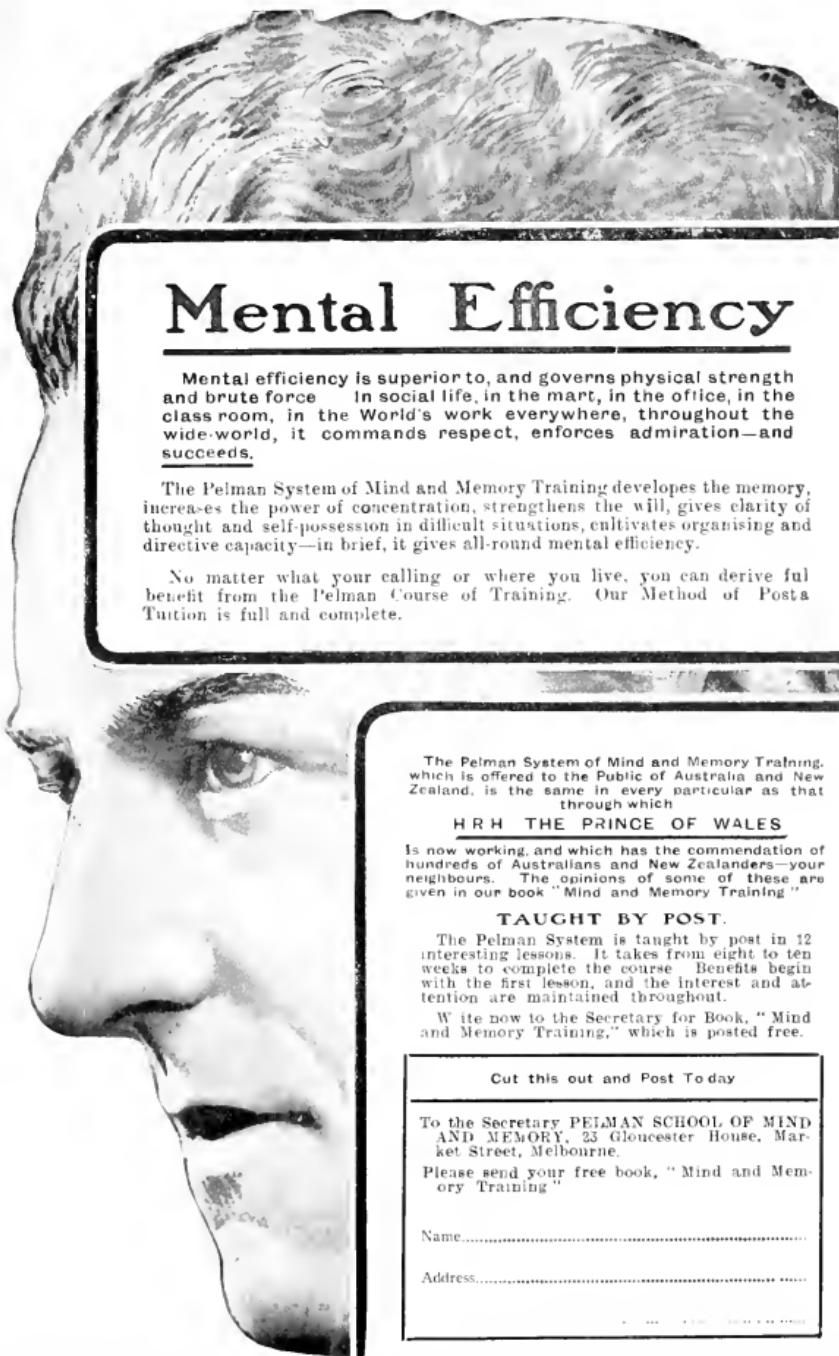
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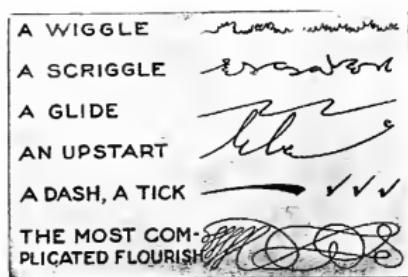
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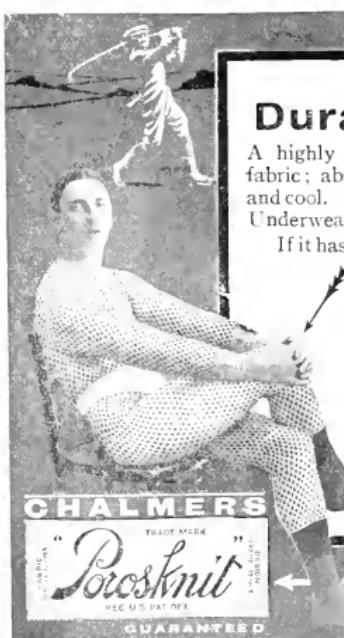
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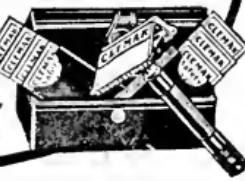
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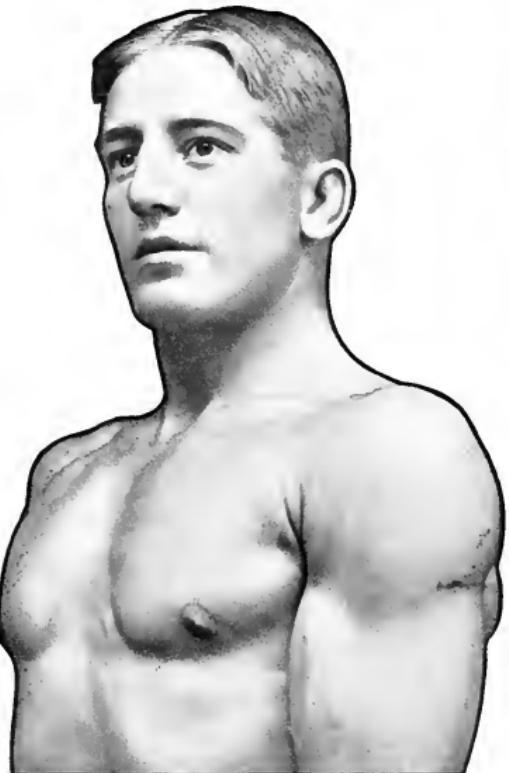
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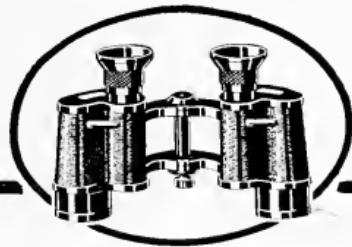
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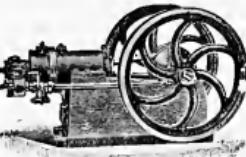
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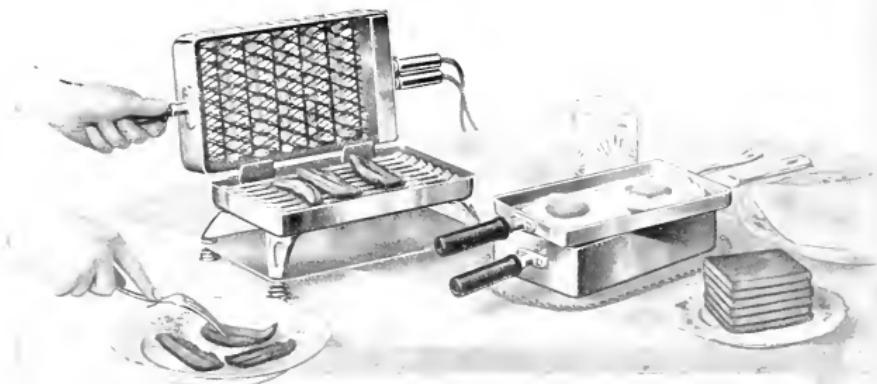
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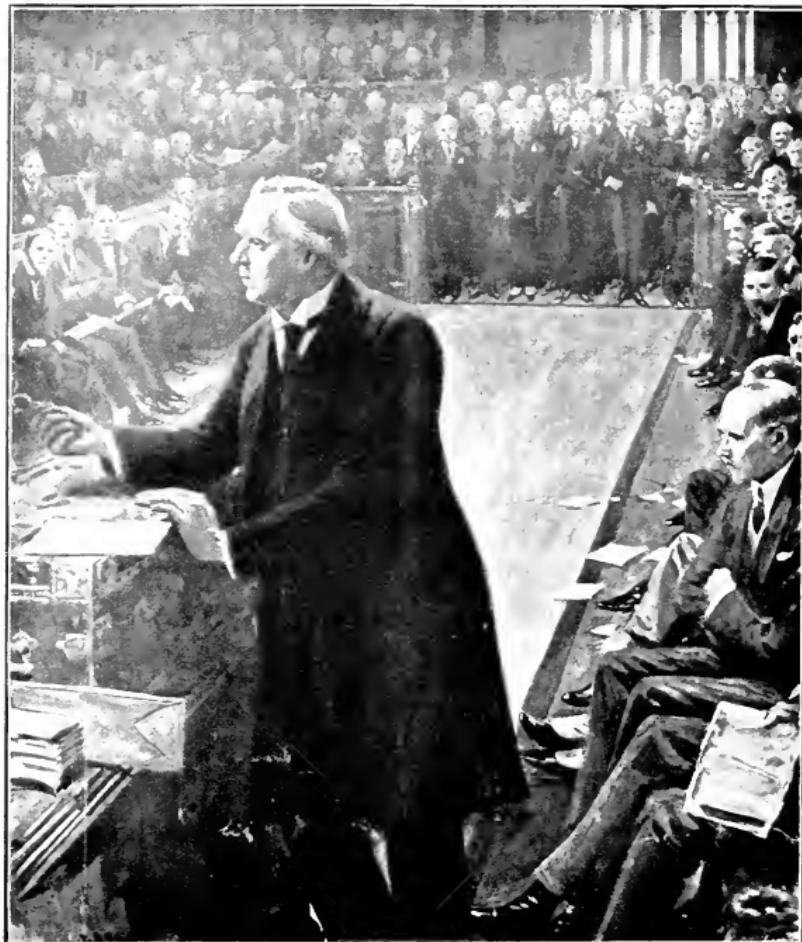
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THE KING OPENS PARLIAMENT IN STATE ON FEBRUARY 1818.

His coach passing along Whitehall.

*Topical!*



THE MAN OF THE HOUR  
PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF WAR.

Mr. Asquith replying to Mr. Walter Long's amendment to the King's Speech, declaring that it would be disastrous to proceed with the Home Rule Bill until it had been submitted to the country. The Prime Minister said that so far as he and his colleagues were concerned, they would not close the avenue, however unpromising for the moment entrance upon it may appear - which directly or indirectly holds out the hope of leading to concord and settlement.

*Drawn by S. Beag, for the "Illustrated London News."*

# THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS



FOR AUSTRALASIA,

EDITED BY

HENRY STEAD.

APRIL, 1914.

## THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

### **Home Rule.**

The expected crisis over the Home Rule Bill arrived with dramatic suddenness. On March 9th Mr. Asquith explained his compromise proposals to the House of Commons, reading a concise and lucid statement to packed benches and crowded galleries, seething with excitement. The Prime Minister, who daily shows a greater personal resemblance to Mr. Gladstone, stated that the conversations which had taken place between Mr. Bonar Law, Sir Edward Carson and himself had come to nothing. That any settlement must involve on the part of the Unionists acceptance of a Home Rule Legislature and Executive in Dublin and on the part of the Liberals acceptance of some special treatment for Ulster. He, personally, favoured Home Rule within Home Rule, but that did not commend itself to any party. The plan the Government now put forward was the temporary exclusion of those counties in Ulster which so desired. Before the Bill became operative a poll would be taken in any county on the initial requisition of one tenth part of the whole body of electors interested. A bare majority of votes when the referendum was taken would suffice to exclude from the provisions of the Bill. This exclusion would be for six years only; at the end

of that period, with experience of six years' working of an Irish Parliament, the electors of Great Britain would be able to determine whether exclusion should continue or cease. Mr. Asquith did not indicate whether the English electors were to express their wishes by referendum or at a general election. The Irish electors in any case were not to be asked.

### **The Proposals Rejected.**

Mr. Bonar Law disapproved entirely of the proposals. He emphasised the fact that the Unionist Party are opposed to Home Rule with or without exclusion, and that they were bound, by every obligation of honour, not to allow the people of Ulster to be "unjustly oppressed," if it were in their power to prevent it. What was needed was a general election. If the people were behind the Government then the Bill could pass smoothly and rapidly. If defeated at the polls the Unionist Party would apparently acquiesce quietly in the "unjust oppression" of the people of Ulster. Sir Edward Carson was, for once, far more conciliatory; in fact, for the first time he hinted at the possibility of Ulster agreeing to exclusion, provided this were for ever, not merely in the form of a "stay of execution for six years." Mr. Redmond, who represents

a solid Ireland with the exception of four counties, considered that Mr. Asquith had gone to the very extreme limits of concession. He did not like the proposals. If the Unionists rejected them the Irish Party would stand no weakening of the Bill at all. Mr. Macdonald, speaking for the Labour Party, insisted that the House had received a mandate from the people for Home Rule, and should listen to no proposals for a general election or for a referendum until the measure was passed.

#### **Mr. Law's Solemn Offer.**

On March 10th Mr. Law made the Government a "formal and solemn offer." If, said the Opposition leader, Mr. Asquith chooses to put his new suggestions into his Home Rule Bill, and if he submits these suggestions to the country by means of a referendum, and the country decides in favour of them, then we are authorised by the Marquis of Lansdowne to say that, as far as his influence in the House of Lords goes, that body will offer no impediment to carrying out completely without alteration or delay the will of the people of this country. One cannot but recall the crisis of 1909 when, despite the influence of Lord Lansdowne, the "wild peers" rejected the Budget, and precipitated the election of 1910, which resulted in the passing of the Parliament Bill limiting the absolute veto of the House of Lords. Whether his lordship could now hold his colleagues is not a matter of much importance. It is a very debatable point, however. Mr. Asquith asked, whether, if a referendum produced a majority in favour of the Government's proposals, this would in the opinion of the Unionists carry with it the authority, if necessary, to coerce Ulster. Mr. Law agreed that it would. Mr. Asquith then, in a hushed House, asked Sir Edward Carson whether

Ulster would accept such a decision. Sir Edward refused to answer what he called a hypothetical question!

#### **Law and Carson.**

Nothing could have brought out more sharply the difference between the official Unionist attitude towards Home Rule and that of Sir Edward Carson and his followers in Ulster. Mr. Law regards the Protestants of Ulster as pawns in the political game. He will use them to embarrass the Government as much as possible, but once, by their aid, force an election or referendum, he will, if defeated, abandon them to their fate. The position of the Ulstermen under Home Rule cannot be any different, whether they are put there directly by English votes or by the people's representatives in Parliament. Yet, if the British people once again give a mandate for Home Rule, Mr. Law will cheerfully sacrifice them to a fate he professes to so much dread. He is, at anyrate, more faithful to Tariff Reform, for, although it has been clearly shown at three elections that Britain will have nothing whatever to do with it, he still tries to make his party adopt it. Sir Edward Carson is certainly more sincere. He believes that Home Rule will be a curse to Ulster, so he will not accept it at all, no matter what the British voter says or does. Shortly after his refusal Sir Edward dramatically left the House and departed to Belfast, through whose streets he was escorted by a guard of armed volunteers.

#### **An Irish Parliament in 1915.**

There at the moment the matter rests. The Government have made an offer which has been refused, and they propose to go on with the Bill in its original form. If it goes through the Commons and is rejected by the Lords it becomes law when the King gives his

*(Daily News and Leader.)*

**THE NEW LINE FROM DUBLIN—  
THE OBSTACLE.**

assent, which no constitutional monarch dare refuse under the circumstances. The Bill could, if the Government wish, become law before May. The Irish Parliament could be summoned at the earliest on Tuesday, June 2nd, 1914, at latest on Tuesday, October 7th, 1915. In the ordinary efflux of time there will be a general election at the end of 1915. This would probably take place before the Irish Parliament was called into being. Apparently the only compromise which will be accepted by Sir Edward Carson is that of total exclusion. If the decision after six years is left to the excluded counties instead of to the British electors, and such referendum were taken, say, every three years, there would be no ground of complaint on the part of the Ulstermen. On the other hand, it would undoubtedly be a bitter pill for the Nationalist, but, if the Irish Parliament were able greatly to improve the general condition of Ireland during the next six years, the tendency would surely be for the excluded counties to want ere long to come under its control.

**The Real Trouble.**

The real objection to the Bill in Ulster is a dread that the Roman Catholics will use the power Home Rule might give them to treat the Protestants unfairly. No doubt the Orangemen fear that their own methods in past years, when they had the power, may be tried on themselves when the positions are reversed. The Irish Parliament will at any rate have an opportunity of proving its entire lack of animus to Protestants during the next six years. The issue is now either temporary exclusion or the Bill as it stands. There is undoubtedly a strong feeling amongst Liberals that exclusion should be offered pending the bringing in of Home Rule all round, when Scotland, Wales, England and Ireland will be a Federation instead of a Union.

**Revolted Officers.**

Following the dramatic scenes in the Commons came a startling revelation of insubordination in the Army. Clearly someone has blundered. The impression got abroad that the troops which were being moved up to Ulster were

*(Daily News and Leader.)*

**BELFAST TO DUBLIN.** "Why don't you make me love you?"

In the House of Commons, Sir Edward Carson complained that no attempt had been made to win Ulster's affections.

*Topical.*

A SNAPSHOT OF COLONEL SEELEY.

going for the purpose of attacking the Ulster volunteers, and of arresting Sir Edward Carson and other leaders. The Government now say that the orders given were merely that the troops had to be moved up in order to protect Government arms, ammunition, stores and other property. In view of the statements that the 80,000 Ulster volunteers, although very keen and efficiently drilled, almost all lack arms, this precautionary measure would appear to be well justified. Thinking that they were being ordered to take the field against the Ulster volunteers, several of the officers resigned. Whether they did so under a misapprehension or not does not greatly matter, but the fact of their doing so at all has at once raised the whole question as to whether the army or the people's representatives should rule. Instead of accepting these resignations at once the Government appears to have tried to patch matters up, and, in the attempt, as so often happens, made matters much worse. The officers were summoned to London, and it became clear that they resigned under the honest misapprehension that they would be expected to attack the volunteers. Field-Marshal Sir John French appears to have desired to accept the resignations on disciplinary grounds. Finally a document was drawn up and duly signed by the members of the Army Council, and given to the leader of the revolting officers, Brigadier-General H. de la Poer Gough. This document stated that the forces must maintain law and order in Ireland, and concluded with the paragraph, "But the Government has no intention of ever taking advantage of this right to crush the political opposition to the policy or principles of the Home Rule Bill." The right referred to is that of protecting the civil power. The Cabinet considered the document, but Colonel Seely added this paragraph on his own re-

sponsibility later. General Gough asked if this meant that he would not be ordered to use his brigade to take part in the coercion of Ulster in order to compel submission to Home Rule. Sir John French wrote across this note, "I should read it so." On the strength of this General Gough and his officers resumed duty.

#### **Sir John French Resigns.**

The Cabinet refused to be bound by this document as added to by Colonel Seely, and he resigned, but Mr. Asquith at first declined to accept his resignation. In the House of Commons the War Minister gave a full explanation of this episode, and added that he was "very gravely to blame" Sir Edward Grey stated that whilst it was never contemplated to use force to coerce Ulster, the Government was prepared to use force to any extent to make the will of the country prevail. The one road to certain revolution was for the Government to allow its policy to be dictated or influenced by officers' politics. A dramatic sequel to the affair was the resignation of Sir John French and Sir John Ewart, Adjutant-General, who, as members of the Army Council, had both signed the document. The Government having repudiated it, they considered that, as they had given their word to General Gough and his officers that the troops should not be used to coerce Ulster, they had no course before them but to resign.

#### **Mr. Asquith, War Minister.**

But the greatest sensation of all occurred on March 30th, when Mr. Asquith announced that under the extraordinary circumstances he felt it his duty to assume office as Minister of War. Everyone agreed that the Prime Minister had found the best way out of the tangle in which the Army Council had ravelled itself. Before making this startling announcement he informed the House that



MR. LLOYD-GEORGE,  
Who this year will have to budget for an expenditure of almost £200,000,000.

although at one with the policy of the Government, Sir John French and General Ewart felt that they could not withdraw their resignations. This being the case, Colonel Seely had again pressed his, which had been reluctantly accepted. When a member of Parliament accepts any office of profit under the Crown he must vacate his seat and seek re-election. Mr. Asquith is advised that he must follow this course, although as first Lord of the Treasury he already holds such an "office of profit." Ministers may exchange portfolios, but may not take a fresh one whilst retaining their old one without an appeal to their electors. Mr. Asquith has represented East Fifeshire for many years, and despite his inability during the last election to spend more than a couple of days in his constituency, he was returned by a majority of 1,799.

#### The Army or the People.

A most observant editor of a great London daily said recently that the

Liberal Government were constantly engaged in digging pitfalls, into which they fell. The Opposition, however, always came along and most obligingly pulled them out. It looks very much as if both parties had been engaged in the same game again. Undoubtedly, the Government were in a serious hole, but the action of the Opposition in backing up the recalcitrant officers hauls them out again. As Mr. Churchill said in the House, two great issues have emerged from the proceedings—Parliament versus the army, and the army versus the people. The Opposition had laid down the principle that it was always right for a soldier to shoot a Radical Labourite, but when it was a Liberal quarrel then no officer would demean himself by doing his duty to the Crown and Parliament. Who shall rule—the army or the people? would be a splendid battle-cry for an election.

#### The Fleet in the Pacific.

It was not to be expected that Australia would welcome Mr. Winston



THE ULSTER VOLUNTEERS.

A thousand Ulster Volunteers attended the funeral of Mr. Thomas Sinclair, a leading Belfast citizen and prominent Unionist.

[Topical



MR. A. BIRRELL.

The man officially in charge of the Home Rule Bill.

Churchill's speech on the naval policy of Great Britain. Rightly or wrongly, our political leaders have come to regard Japan as Australia's greatest menace. To be told that the British alliance with Japan secured the safety of Australia and New Zealand must be gall and wormwood to them. Mr. Churchill pointed out that the situation in the Pacific would be absolutely regulated by the position in European waters. He also stated that the Government had given full effect to the 1909 agreement with the Dominions. As that arrangement postulated the creation of two units of equal strength to the present Australian fleet, one to be known as the Chinese squadron, the other as the East Indian squadron, and as this has not been done, and there is no capital ship save the "Australia" east of Suez, it is difficult to reconcile this statement with the actual facts. The

policy of the Admiralty has always been to concentrate at the danger point, and not to dissipate ships around the world. Naturally, therefore, it prefers the New Zealand method of contribution to Imperial defence. Mr. Churchill pointed out that Australia could not hope to maintain herself single handed for many years, and indicated that her best policy was to help strengthen the Imperial fleet rather than to attempt to provide for the defence of her own coasts. The only welcome passage in his speech was his outspoken suggestion of an understanding with the United States. If Great Britain's power, he said, were shattered, the only course open to the whites in the Pacific would be to seek the protection of the United States. Australians would all rejoice in a close alliance with the States for the maintenance of the *status quo* in the Pacific. The idea that our safety is secured by the alliance with Japan is repugnant; we would far rather secure it by an alliance with our cousins across the Pacific. Why not have that understanding at once?

#### **The Folly of Dreadnoughts.**

Mr. Churchill foreshadowed a reduction in the size of capital ships. This will be welcomed, but it brings to the fore again the folly of building the original Dreadnought. When she was launched our navy was easily twice as powerful as any other in the world. The Dreadnought set up a new standard, which rendered more or less obsolete the very ships which gave us our supremacy. Then the race in Dreadnoughts began. We had practically given away our great advantage, and had to create an entirely new fleet. Germany had only to build ship for ship with Britain to get as powerful a fleet in a few years. We had by our own act scrapped ours, which existed in 1906. It was Britain

who started the Dreadnought era. Germany laid down her first two years after ours was launched. It cost us £1,750,000; the King Edward type of battleship cost just over £1,000,000. Then we went still further, and in 1909 evolved the super-Dreadnought. Had we not done so no one else would have laid any down. These monsters cost us £2,500,000 each. German's first super-Dreadnought was laid down this year. It is the custom to blame Germany for our heavy naval expenditure; we ought to blame those who decided upon the first Dreadnought.

#### The Marconi Enquiry.

The Committee of the House of Lords, which was appointed to enquire into Lord Murray's dealings in Marconi shares, has been examining his Lordship in the matter. The allegations, made by the *Morning Post* that he had used his position as Chief Whip of the Liberal Party to get the Marconi contract settled, have been withdrawn. Lord Murray explained that he instructed the stockbroker, Fenner, to invest certain of the Party funds in home securities. It was left to him to select the stock. Although the coal strike was on at the time, he saw no impropriety in investing in railway stock. He was influenced to buy Marconi shares by Sir Rufus Isaacs, now Lord Chief Justice Reading. He had already repaid the Party the loss on this investment, and hoped during the next few years to repay the other £38,000 which had been lost in investments during his trusteeship of the Party funds. No one suggests that Lord Murray is guilty of anything but an error of judgment, and his determination to personally repay the huge sum lost is evidence of his honourable uprightness. Fenner, who absconded to France, is under arrest waiting extradition.



MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL. [Topical.  
Marching along Whitehall, determined to have  
his way at the Cabinet meeting, which ultimately  
agreed to the £50,000 Naval estimates.

**Albania and Prince Wied.**

Prince Wied has arrived in Albania and taken up his unquiet kingship. He finds the Epirus, which marches with his southern border, in open revolt against the Greek occupation, and his own subjects actively engaged in assisting them. Essad Pasha, the defender of Scutari, is the virtual dictator of Albania, and although he headed the deputation which offered the throne to Prince Wied it remains to be seen whether he and the new ruler will work harmoniously together. The Prince has no light task before him. If his capabilities are as remarkable as his physique—he is over six feet tall—he should win through. His personal appearance will undoubtedly be a considerable factor in his favour among the hardy mountaineers. King Nicholas, at anyrate, found this to be the case when he became ruler of Montenegro. One of the most urgent problems awaiting the Prince's decision in Albania is which town shall be capital. At present Durazzo is the most likely, but it is situated on the coast, and an inland town would be preferable. As the International Commission of Control has its headquarters at Aylona, that may be regarded as a temporary capital. It is also on the coast, but far to the south. Scutari, much the largest and most important city, possesses buildings which could easily be converted into public offices, but it is situated on the extreme northern frontier, and its people have always been under Austrian influence. A former capital, Kroja, has little to recommend it. Were it not that Tirana is the headquarters of the great Toptani family, it would probably be selected. If, however, Prince Wied had his headquarters there it would be said that he was completely under the control of Essad Bey, the head of the clan, and no doubt that would ere long be the case. Geographically Albasan would be the best capi-

tal. It is central, and is regarded as the common meeting place of north and south. Moslem and Christian live there in amity, and it could easily be connected by railway with the seaports of Durazzo and Aylona. The place would have to be rebuilt, and the cost of doing this will probably prevent its selection

**The European Situation.**

Rumours are flying about to the effect that the break up of the Triple Alliance is imminent, and that Germany contemplates joining with Russia, England and France. There is little chance of this, although the *Dreibund* was seriously strained during the Balkan war. Why the present suggestion is made is not easy to say. In private trouble one says "cherchez la femme," when there is international friction we have, alas, now always to say, "cherchez les pourveyeurs des munitions de guerre,"—in other words, the armament firms. The cordial meeting between the Kaiser and the old Emperor of Austria in Vienna points to the maintenance of the Alliance between the three central European countries.

*Le Figaro*

THE ALBANIAN SOVEREIGN.

"I hope I don't meet any of my subjects."



Charivari.]

[Paris.

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.  
"This can't go on! If no one will attack us we must begin."

#### The Murder of M. Calmette.

An extraordinary sensation was caused by the shooting of the editor of the *Figaro*, M. Calmette, by Mme Caillaux, wife of the French Minister of Finance. She called at the *Figaro* office just as M. Calmette was leaving. He returned to his room with her, but directly they were there she fired at him, and, after he had fallen into a chair she emptied the remaining five barrels of her revolver into his body. She was promptly arrested and conveyed to prison. M. Labori, the famous advocate who defended Zola at the Dreyfus trial, has been retained by her. M. Caillaux at once resigned his portfolio. Tremendous excitement prevailed, the crowds cheering Mme. Caillaux, and demanding the execution of her husband, who, they declare, is the real murderer of the luckless editor. M. Monis, Minister of Marine, who is mixed up in the Rochette affair, has also resigned. The Ministry has been severely shaken, and other resignations are expected. The affair is bound to strengthen the new Briandist Party, which has been actively opposing the present Government. The tragedy

has been the means of bringing to light a very sinister state of things in French politics. Trafficking in compromising documents has, it appears, been carried on shamelessly. M. Calmette had been violently attacking M. Caillaux for some time, accusing him of extorting money from various people for electoral purposes. The Finance Minister, finding it impossible to stop this campaign by legal means, told his wife — she states in examination — that he would "bash his face in." She dreaded violent action on his part, and appears on the impulse of the moment to have decided to get in first.

#### Mexican Affairs.

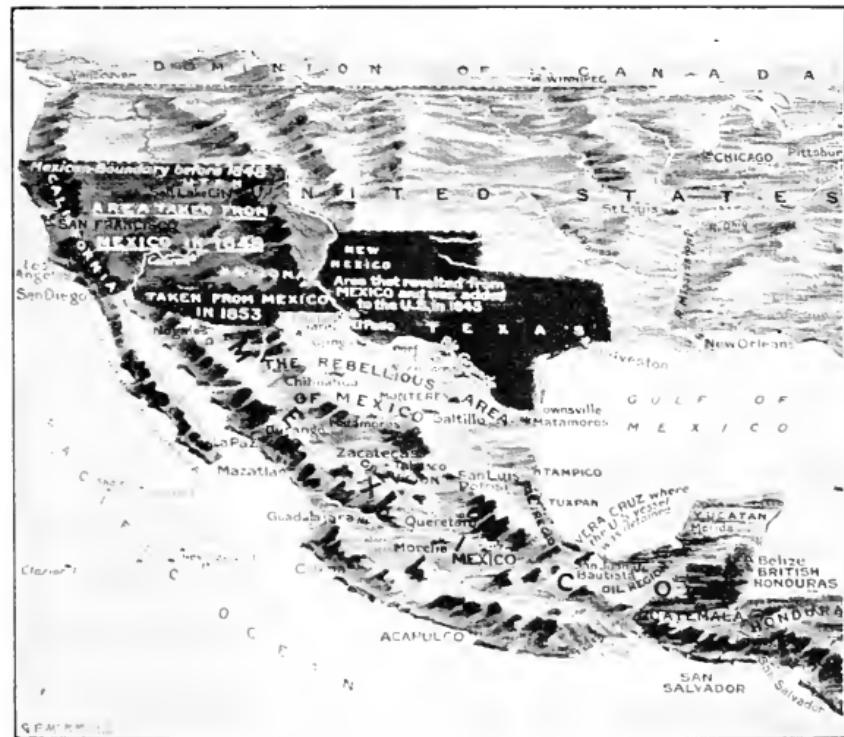
The body of the murdered Mr. Benton was at last exhumed, and, according to the report of the British Consul at Galveston, Texas, who is investigating the affair, it was found that the unfortunate Englishman had been stabbed, not shot. This disposes of the formal court-martial version of General Villa. The Consul considers that the crime was committed by one of Villa's officers, when Mr. Benton, disregarding his wife's advice, had gone unarmed to see the General at his office. The report of the commission of enquiry appointed by Carranza has not yet been made. The financial situation is becoming daily more serious. The Powers who had been hesitating whether they should recognise President Huerta or not are now all against him, as their pockets are directly affected owing to the non-payment of the interest on Mexican loans. The President has promulgated a decree making a levy of ten men on each owner of a hacienda throughout the country, as he requires soldiers. If all agreed, it is estimated that a force of 500,000 men could be raised in this way, but it is unlikely that any save those in the neighbourhood of Mexico City will obey the demand. A battle

is reported to have taken place at Torreon, on the direct railway from El Paso to Mexico City, 450 miles north of the latter. According to telegrams from the capital, General Villa was routed, but little reliance can be placed on such censured messages; it is quite likely that he has achieved a "brilliant victory." The chief cause of surprise is that a town only 240 miles from the American frontier should still be in the President's hands. Previous reports gave the impression that the Constitutionalists had won their way much further south.

#### The Far East.

Yuan Shi Kai having arrogated supreme power has only to make himself Emperor to secure that power for

life. The danger to China is not now internal. It comes from without, and is a financial one. There is every indication that the Republic will be unable to meet the heavy interest on the recent huge loan, and, as that is guaranteed by the Great Powers, except the United States, they are sure to take a hand in Chinese affairs, and the creation of "spheres of influence" is probable. Another sort of robber band called the White Wolves has been committing terrible atrocities in the province of Shensi, in North Central China. Thousands of people have been slain by them and many cities looted. Japanese finance is the ostensible cause of the fall of the compromise Government of Admiral Yamamoto. The real reason is the feud



Map of Mexico, showing the proximity of the rebellious area to the United States, and the way the latter have been steadily absorbing the Central Republic since '63. Torreon is midway between Monterrey and Durango.

*Reproduced by arrangement with "The Graphic."*

between the army and the navy. The immediate crisis arose over the refusal of the House of Peers to pass the Budget, which economised drastically on the army, but which proposed to spend an additional sum of £6,000,000 on the navy. The army faction dominates the Upper House. The Japanese are ground down by terrible taxation, and the new Ministry when formed, will be compelled to retrench still further on both army and navy. The financial strength and economic endurance of the people have been vastly overstrained for many years, as the result of a successful war. The inevitable day of reckoning has come.

#### The Writing on the Wall.

General's Botha's method of settling the industrial troubles in the Transvaal is already bringing retribution in its train. The deportation of the nine strike leaders and the use of the military were the chief issues at the recent provincial elections in the Transvaal. The Labour candidates asked for a clear mandate against the Botha methods. They got it in startling fashion. The Council consists of 36 members, and no less than 23 Labour men were successful at the polls. The significance of this lies in the fact that the electors for the Council are also the electors for the National Parliament. In South Africa the form of government is a unification, not a federation, as we have here. Instead of Parliaments the States have Provincial Councils, which retain, however, considerable powers. They impose and collect taxation, have charge of education, and all public works except railways, which were taken over by the Central Government. The Labour majority propose to tax land values in the Transvaal, abolish the property qualification for the electors, and intend giving women the vote. They also propose to make secondary

education free. An even more startling indication of the way the deportations are regarded was given at the by-election in the Liesbeek division of Cape Colony. It has hitherto been represented by a Unionist, a member of the present Opposition, which endorsed General Botha's action. At this election a Labour candidate was elected by a majority of 824, almost twice the number polled by his opponent. It was expected that the general elections would take place this year, but the Prime Minister has now postponed them until next. Even in Parliament he feels his position very unsafe, and is negotiating with his arch enemy, General Hertzog, with a view to a coalition. If he fails in this, as he has before, he will be compelled to form an alliance with the Unionists, or be defeated. General Smuts stated in the House that the deported men had not been banished for life, but might return, if they could satisfy the Government as to their future plans. The arrival of Tom Mann is regarded with mixed feelings. In South Africa they consider themselves capable of managing their own affairs.

#### The Panama Exhibition.

Another splendid appointment has been made to the Australian Commission. The Hon. Fred. Hagelthorn, Minister of Public Works and Immigration, will represent Victoria at the Exhibition. If the other States appoint men of equal calibre, the Australian Commission will be one of the strongest in San Francisco. As we forecasted a couple of months ago, the total cost of the Australian display will probably be £63,000. The Federal contribution is £20,000, and the States are paying the balance on a *per capita* basis. The only State that has not yet decided to participate is West Australia, but it can hardly afford to stand aloof. President Wilson is determined that the prefer-

ence in canal tolls shall be abolished. He is encountering considerable opposition to his wishes in both Senate and House of Representatives. He has, however, the support of all thinking Americans who consider that, whatever the lawyers say, absolute equality should be shown to all users of the Canal.

#### The Northern Territory.

More officials have been recalled from the Territory, and the attempt at closer settlement is being more and more recognised as having failed. If this form of settlement is desired it can only be obtained by the help of those who are accustomed not only to live but to work in tropical lands. Any large scheme of employing such folk is of course impossible as long as the White Australia policy is the cardinal

faith of both political parties. Even with the present immigration restriction laws something might be done with Maltese, Italians and Spaniards. It is not perhaps generally realised that there are only 1600 whites in the Northern Territory, and 1200 Asiatics, chiefly Chinese. The work is largely done by the aborigines. As there are only 686 women amongst the settlers, white and yellow, the lot of the native lubra is not an enviable one. There are—or were, a month ago—173 officials, who, with their dependents, account for almost the entire increase in the white population during the last couple of years; deaths exceeded births last year by 34. The administration of the Territory costs £360,000 per annum, or about £100 for every yellow and white inhabitant. If the Federal policy of development is the right one, no one will



MR. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN RETIRES FROM PARLIAMENT

A recent photograph of Mr. Chamberlain and his daughter, Miss Idia. The veteran Statesman has been absent from Parliament for years, and has now announced that he will not seek re-election. [Topical]

grudge this expenditure, but if it is not leading to anything permanent we may well grumble.

#### The New Hebrides.

The British Foreign Office has expressed the hope that France will agree to a conference about the New Hebrides at an early date. The latter recently asked for full particulars of the matters we wanted to discuss. After consultation with the Governments of the Commonwealth and New Zealand, these were given. When the Conference does meet it is unlikely that it will confine itself to the question of the New Hebrides alone. France is anxious to discuss some means of adjusting difficulties rising from the nearness of French colonies to British possessions in India. As the only French territory there is Pondicherry, near Madras, this must be the colony referred to. It is 115 square miles in area, and although acquired by France in 1672, has often been in English hands. France might quite conceivably offer this territory in exchange for entire control of the New Hebrides. That would certainly not suit Australia. As the unofficial valuation of French interests in the island is put at £500,000, it is safe to assume that the official estimate will be two or three times that sum. If France were willing to part with her rights in the Archipelago she would certainly ask for a million or more as compensation.

#### Premiers in Conference.

A sort of Interstate Parliament is meeting in Melbourne, for the purpose of discussing some of those questions which have caused discord in Australia for many years. We have had many such Conferences, but these big issues still remain unsettled. This time we hope for better things. The chief subjects under consideration are:—

1. Standard railway gauge.
2. State Savings Banks in relation to the Commonwealth Savings Banks.

3. Transfer of State debts.
4. Transferred properties questions.
5. Relation of the Commonwealth to immigration and assistance that may be arranged with the States.
6. Representation at the Panama Exhibition.
7. Dominions housing.
8. Customs duty on State Government importations.
9. Industrial control; overlapping of Federal and State functions.
10. British Science Association (railway passes and hospitality generally).
11. Uniform standard for foods and drugs.
12. Appointment of State Governors.

There is no doubt that Nos. 6 and 10 will be arranged, and the prospects for Nos. 5 and 7 are good. The Conference will not have been in vain if it evolves a uniform immigration policy. Something may be done with No. 2, and Sir John Forrest has some proposals about the State debts which are so burdensome for the Commonwealth that the States might be induced to agree to them, although that is not very likely. The uniform gauge ought to be 5 ft. 3 in., if American experience counts for anything, but finality will not be reached yet in this urgent question. The Premiers will also discuss bulk handling of wheat, which is a necessity if Australia ever hopes to be one of the great grain producers of the world. Owing to the political crisis in Tasmania, Mr. Solomon cannot attend. His shrewd commonsense will certainly be missed.

#### Disaster at Exeter.

Late on Friday night, March 13th, a terrible railway smash occurred at Exeter, N.S.W. The mail train to Temora from Sydney dashed into the engine of a goods train which had just shunted its trucks into a siding, but was itself standing across the main line. There was a fog at the time, although apparently the signals could be distinguished. The crash was terrific, and the carriage immediately following the mail van,



## MEMORIAL AT BLOEMFONTEIN.

Erected to commemorate the women and children who died in the concentration camps during the Boer War. [L.E.A.]

which was coupled to the engine, telescoped clean through almost the entire length of the carriage behind it. Fourteen passengers were killed outright, and twelve injured, four of them severely. Fortunately the wreckage did not catch fire, so that horror was absent from the disaster. Bonfires were lighted, and by their aid the work of rescue went on during the night. The coroner's jury found that the passengers killed met their death in a collision caused by Driver Irvine (of the mail tram) overrunning the home signal, which was at danger. The jury added a recommendation that, in the interest of the travelling public, loop lines should be lengthened to accommodate any train, or that a refuge siding should be made at either end. It also suggested that more precautions should be taken in

foggy weather to insure the safety of the passengers. Considerable difference of opinion was shown in the evidence as to the visibility of the signals at the time of the accident. Driver Irvine was committed for trial on a charge of manslaughter.

## New Railway Commissioners.

Until recently it has been the custom in our States to appoint as Chief Railway Commissioner some man with wide experience of railway practice at Home or abroad, as it was realised that it was impossible for any local man to bring to the task of controlling the railways that knowledge of the methods employed in greater systems elsewhere which could be turned to such good account in Australia. Naturally, however, the State Governments prefer to appoint a fully qualified Australian when such can be found. Mr. John Harper has been asked by the Minister of Railways in New South Wales to succeed Mr. Johnson, who proved himself a most capable director, although he showed perhaps rather too much backbone for the taste of his political superiors. A thorough knowledge of the working of the N.S.W. Railways may compensate for lack of experience in up-to-date practice at home. Mr. H. Richardson becomes Assistant Commissioner, and Mr. H. F. Frazer second Assistant. Mr. Deane has resigned his position at the head of the Commonwealth Railways, and has been succeeded by Mr. Bell, of the Queensland Railways. The late chief has done excellent service for Australia, first in New South Wales, and recently as advisor to the Commonwealth, although he, unfortunately, showed too strong a bias in favour of the 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge, and was largely instrumental in its temporary adoption for the Federal Railways.

**Why Not the Queue?**

After a trip home the ex-Commissioner of the Melbourne Police stated that the police did not really exercise that control over the London traffic which was so greatly praised the world over; the truth was that the traffic managed itself. This reminds us of the story of Roberts and the Indian Princes, when the great billiardist visited India. "He is not really a better player than we are," they said. "We can do all the strokes he does. If our balls would only run as well as his after the stroke we could beat him." The Melbourne police are like the Indian Princes. As it is with street traffic, so it is with crushing at ticket windows. It is rare to see a policeman keeping order at theatres or elsewhere in London, yet the people naturally form themselves into queues, and the whole proceedings are orderly and quiet. The result is that tickets are given out far more rapidly, and there is absolutely none of the pushing and fighting which so often disgraces Australian cities. It is amazing that the thousands who have been home and have seen the immense advantage of the queue do not insist upon its adoption in Australia. As it is, the right of the first comer is in no way recognised here. A powerful shoulder and a raucous voice constitute the first claim to priority. It may be considered a curtailment of the rights of citizenship to insist that the last comer shall take his or her place at the end of the line, and wait his proper turn, instead of elbowing his way in front of those already waiting before he arrived; but it would be an immense advantage to the public generally if the principle of first come first served were universally recognised by the adoption and enforcement of the queue system.

**Bad (?) Australian Beef and Apples.**

The papers have published many telegrams recently about the worm pest in Australian beef. That the pest exists is only too true, but that it is absolutely harmless is not so well known. It is confined almost entirely to Queensland, where it attacks large numbers of cattle. It is nearly always to be found in the brisket, where it forms a hard round sort of nest, or nodule, larger than a walnut. It does not appear to incommodate the animal, and does not in any way spoil it for food purposes. Unfortunately, scientists have not yet been able to discover how the beast is infected. All that is known is that the worm always attacks those parts of the animal which come habitually in contact with the ground. As soon as its origin is found a remedy will no doubt be discovered. At present carcases are inspected in Queensland, and whenever the worm is discovered the brisket is cut out and used for canning purposes. The worm is sometimes found in the buttock, and several cases have occurred recently in which this was not discovered until the meat was inspected in London, although the beef bore the official certificate of the Commonwealth. Whether the discovery was made by the Federal Inspector in London or by British officials, is not stated, but it is comforting to know, on the authority of Professor Woodruff, the able successor of Dr. Gilruth in the chair of veterinary pathology at Melbourne University, that the worm, being absolutely innocuous, can do no harm whatever to the consumer of the beef. Australian apples, too, have come under the adverse comment of the home authorities. Blue vitriol with which the trees have been sprayed was found in the apples by the Government analyst in London, who points out that apples which have undergone this treatment are dangerous if eaten unpealed.

## WHY NOT A WAR TAX?

It becomes increasingly clear that the Federal Treasurer must discover new sources of taxation in order to meet the inevitable deficit, close on £5,000,000, with which he will be faced next year. This deficit is almost, but not quite, equal to the cost of our ambitious defence schemes, so that whether so labelled or not, whatever new taxation is imposed will actually be a defence—or, a better word would perhaps be a war—tax.

### WHO BENEFITS?

This being the case, it is well to reflect as to who are the people these defences are being created to protect. Obviously those who have the greatest interest in keeping the invader out are those whose condition under other rulers would be worse than it is under present arrangements. The people who have a financial stake in the country are clearly those who stand to lose most, so that it would be logical and just when levying new taxation to see that it bore most heavily on those who would be most benefited by having a possible enemy kept at arms' length.

### CONFFOUND THE CRITICS.

We are told that Australia is enthusiastic for the Defence schemes, that boys and youths are even too eager to do their drills and attend camps. Here is a great chance for the Federal Government to confound those who venture to say that compulsory service is not as popular as announced. Convincing as our statesmen are that Defence is not only imperative, but is demanded by the people of Australia, let them boldly raise the extra money they need by a straight-out War Tax?

### AN INCOME TAX.

The fairest tax for the purpose is obviously an income tax with a low exemption. In Japan everyone must pay

a tax varying from 15 per cent. to 50 per cent. on the whole of his income, except the first £36. As the tax would be levied solely for defence purposes it could be a straight rate right through, not be graded according to amount of income as is now done in the State tax.

### A SIXPENNY RATE.

The incomes of people in Australia above £200 are known. Under that figure they are not. We know, however, that the total number of men in the Commonwealth between the ages of 21 and 60 is 1,200,000. Assuming roughly that all those with incomes over £200 are men, we have about a million men left who are earning wages. It would be reasonable to assume that at least 600,000 of these would have an income of at least £150, so that if the exemption were fixed at £100, it is fairly safe to assume that the income on which the tax would be payable would be about £30,000,000. The total income of those with over £200 a year after allowing for an exemption of £100, is about £220,000,000. This gives a total taxable income of £250,000,000. A penny rate would therefore bring in just over a million pounds sterling. To meet the cost of our Defence schemes, if these are cut down to estimate, a 5d. rate would have to be levied. To meet present expenditure the rate would have to be 6d.

### ONE ADVANTAGE OF A WAR TAX.

If such a War Tax were levied, every time the citizen paid it he would realise as never before that he was personally contributing towards the defence of his country. When an extra penny was demanded of him he would immediately know that the cost of his defence was exceeding the original estimate and by paying it without a murmur he would signify that he approved of such increase.

## INCREASE THE LAND TAX.

The land is not a very hopeful revenue producer. At present only 14,000 people pay the Federal Land Tax. Two thousand of these live away from Australia. To increase the present rate by one penny would bring in only another £500,000, and would mean that each of the luckless 12,000 would on the average have to pay up an extra £40 in land tax every year. If the £5000 exemption were reduced to £1000 these 12,000 would each one have to pay £16 13s more every year, or twice that if in addition to lowering the exemption the tax were increased by one penny. If the exemption were reduced to £1000 naturally many more landowners would be brought into the tax collectors' net, but even if all these things were done it is hardly likely that the revenue from the land tax could be more than doubled. It is now £1,400,000.

## A TAX ON EXPORTS.

After all, the most important thing in Australia is the production of wool. Some 600,000,000 lbs. are exported annually, worth about £30,000,000. Such a colossal product is well worth defending. Should it not pay something directly towards the cost of this defence? An export duty is not a popular form of taxation, but it has been levied fairly often. The West Indies obtain revenue in this way; nearer home we find that there is such a tax on products from German New Guinea, and opium is so taxed when exported from India. The extraordinary part about such a tax here, owing to Australia's isolation, is that although naturally it would come out of the producer's pocket, he would not know it nor realise that he had had to part with the money. This is due to the fact that the producer here does not himself sell his product in the British or European market, but sells to a buyer in Australia, who exports the wool or other produce. It is this exporter who pays away cash to the Treasury, not the producer. True, the buyer gives the sheep owner or farmer the exact amount of the tax less for his goods, but as every producer is in the same position, it is

not brought in any way before his notice. He realises it no more than the traveller through the Suez Canal does that he has to pay the Canal Company 8 4 for the right of using that water-way, or than to visitor to the United States that he must pay the Government 20 - before he is allowed to land. In both cases these payments are made for him by the Steamship Company, but the amount is duly charged in the ticket, although the traveller does not know it. In the case of the sheep owner the tax would be paid, but he would know nothing about it.

## PAY A TAX AND NOT KNOW IT.

The prompt objection that would be raised is that although he does not actually pay the money over he gets less for his wool. That is quite true, but he often gets less for his wool without having any deductions made for taxes. That is one of the extraordinary things about wool. It grows all the time on the sheep's backs, it has to be clipped, but until the wool sale the owner has no definite knowledge of the price he will get. Yet no matter what the price the wool will be sold. He may get gd a lb., he may get 10d, but the seasons come and the seasons go, and sheep go ahead steadily producing wool which must be sold. Prices vary year by year, not so much determined by the quantity produced here as by fashions at home over which the producer in Australia has absolutely no control whatever. A penny more or less per lb. may make a great difference to the sheep owner, but the point we are driving at is that although the price varies as much as a penny or twopence he always must sell, and apparently does well, even when the price is as low as 8d.

## A TEN PER CENT. DUTY ON WOOL.

The following figures are instructive. They show how the price of wool has varied during the decade 1902-1911:-

1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
8.04	8.75	9.30	9.85	10.14	10.75	9.17	9.35	9.58	8.87

Yet the same men in many cases were selling the same amount of wool every year. Clearly they did far better some

years than others. Taking the years 1907-1908, for instance, they sustained a drop of 15 per cent., but they sold their wool.

If an export duty of 10 per cent. were levied, buyers, instead of offering 8.87d. per lb. in 1911, would have offered 8d. as they did in 1904. In 1910, they would have offered 8.62, almost what they did in 1903. In 1907 they would have paid 9.65, rather more than they did in 1910.

The value of raw wool (in grease) sent out of Australia in 1911, was £25,000,000 so that a 10 per cent. export duty would bring in £2,500,000.

#### BUTTER TAX: £460,000.

Not quite the same condition of affairs exists in the butter trade, for although the producer does not himself sell in foreign markets, his agent does so for him, and he receives the purchase price less the agent's commission. Prices have fluctuated greatly during the last few years, but although this must have meant many thousands of pounds difference to large producers, the total cost of their establishments can hardly have varied. The value of butter exported in 1911 was £4,600,000; a 10 per cent. duty would bring in £460,000.

#### FIFTEEN PER CENT. OR TEN PER CENT.?

£10,000,000 worth of wheat was exported from Australia in 1911; the tax in this case would produce £1,000,000. The value of the frozen meat exported was £2,750,000, the tax producing £275,000.

Such an export duty, if levied on the four principal Australian products, would bring in a revenue of £4,235,000. If it were desired to make such a War Tax pay entirely for our Defence schemes, the duty would clearly have to be fixed at 15 per cent., not ten per cent. as suggested.

It is absolutely certain that heavy new taxes will have to be levied, no matter which Party is in power. Let us have, at any rate, a straight-out War Tax, so that there shall be no doubt whatever as to why it was needed. Such a tax would be about the best brake possible on increased expenditure. If we want a new Dreadnought, or desire to increase the training given to our citizen forces, we know at once it means an extra penny on the income tax, or 2½ per cent. added to the export duty. Wrapped up as it now is in other expenditure, we fail to grasp that we ourselves are paying for the heavy extra cost of defence. When we know that it means that we personally have to pay up five or, it may be, some thousands of pounds for the specific purpose of providing funds for our Defence schemes, we will be doubly careful to see that they are efficient and effective.

#### THE FAIREST TAX.

The income tax is clearly the fairest tax to levy for the purpose, and it would not be very costly to collect, but if it cannot be imposed, then export duties would seem to be the best alternative. The money has to be raised somehow, the only question is, which is the best tax to impose?



## THE MISSING WORD.

THE "PREMIER" PARROT (emerging from profound thought): "Ex—Ex—Ex—Ex—"

JOHN BULL: "Look here, Herbert, if you're going to say 'Exclusion,' for Heaven's sake say it, and get it over!"

(Reproduced by arrangement with "Punch," London.)

# THE HOME RULE BILL.

## (1) WHAT ARE ITS ACTUAL PROVISIONS.

The furious discussion over the Home Rule Bill has disclosed the fact that few of those who are most vehement on one side or the other have any great knowledge of the powers it actually hands over to the Irish Parliament, its financial arrangements, and the safeguards it gives to the minority. This ignorance is no doubt due to the fact that it is the principle underlying the Bill, not its provisions, to which exception is taken. As a rule those who are opposed to Home Rule stop not to reason why, but damn the scheme *in toto* because it gives some measure of self-government to Ireland.

The Bill itself is a document of some 8000 words, with 48 main clauses. Two schedules are attached dealing with the division of the country into constituencies, and a terse financial statement is also added. When the Bill was introduced in 1912 the Opposition obstructed it in every way possible, and so much time was occupied over the first few clauses that the only course left to the Government was to make use of the Kangaroo Closure. This resulted in many of the most intricate portions of the Bill being practically undiscussed. When the measure was introduced into the House for the second time debate was entirely confined to the principle of Home Rule; the details of the Bill were hardly touched upon.

The following is a brief summary of some of the principal portions of the "Bill to amend the provision for the Government of Ireland," to give the measure its full title.

### THE IRISH PARLIAMENT.

On and after the appointed day (the first Tuesday in the eighth month after the month in which the Act is passed, or such other day not more than seven months earlier or later, as may be fixed by order of His Majesty in Council), there shall be in Ireland an Irish Parliament, consisting of His Majesty the King and two Houses—the Irish Senate and the Irish House of Commons. This

Parliament shall meet once at least in every year, and be summoned, prorogued, and dissolved by the Lord Lieutenant.

### PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM SUPREME.

Notwithstanding the establishment of the Irish Parliament, or anything contained in the Act, the supreme power and authority of the Parliament of the United Kingdom shall remain unaffected and undiminished over all persons, matters and things in Ireland and every part thereof.

### THE LIMITATIONS.

Subject to the provisions of the Act the Irish Parliament shall have power to make laws for the peace, order and good government of Ireland, with the following limitations, namely, that they shall not have power to make laws except in respect of matters exclusively relating to Ireland or some part thereof, and (without prejudice to that general limitation) they shall not have power to make laws in respect to the following matters in particular, or any of them:—

(1) the Crown, succession to the Crown, Regency or the property of the Crown or the Lord Lieutenant;

(2) the making of war or peace;

(3) the Navy, Army, or Territorial Force;

(4) treaties or external relations;

(5) dignities or titles of honour;

(6) treason, treason felony, alienage, naturalisation, or aliens as such, or domicile;

(7) trade with any place out of Ireland (except so far as trade may be affected by the exercise of the powers of taxation given to the Irish Parliament or by the regulation of importation for the sole purpose of preventing contagious diseases), quarantine, or navigation, including merchant shipping (except as respects inland waters and local health or harbour regulations);

(8) postal services and rates (except inland), and designs for stamps;

(9) lighthouses, buoys or beacons;



The Counties which would vote for exclusion from Home Rule, if the proposed Referendum followed on the lines of the last election, are shown in black. The voting in Armagh would be close. It might be carried for Home Rule, it might not. These four Counties have an area of 3,478 square miles, a population of 1,020,955. The remaining Ulster Counties have an area of 5,091 square miles, a population of 561,371. The whole of Ireland has an area of 32,551 square miles, a population of 4,581,951. There are 3,232,670 Roman Catholics, 576,611 Episcopalians, 440,525 Presbyterians, 62,582 Methodists, and 68,000 professing other creeds, or no religion. In Ulster itself there are 690,000 Roman Catholics, 367,000 Episcopalians, and 320,000 Presbyterians. At present Ireland is represented in the Imperial Parliament by 34 Home Rulers and 19 Unionists. Ulster sending 17 Home Rulers, and 16 Unionists. Mr. Devlin, the bête noir of the Unionists, actually represents a Belfast constituency!

- (10) coinage, legal tender, standards of weights and measures;
- (11) trade marks, designs, merchandise marks, copyright, patent rights;
- (12) any of the reserved matters.

#### THE RESERVED SERVICES.

The following are enumerated as the Reserved Services:—

(a) the general subject-matter of the Acts relating to Land Purchase in Ireland, the Old Age Pensions Acts, 1908 and 1911, the National Insurance Act 1911, and the Labour Exchanges Act 1909;

b) the collection of taxes;

c) the Royal Irish Constabulary and the management and control of that force;

d) Post Office Savings Banks, Trustee Savings Banks, and Friendly Societies;

e) Public Loans made in Ireland before the passing of the Act.

#### WHEN TRANSFERRED.

The administration and control of the Royal Irish Constabulary shall be transferred to the Irish Government on the expiration of six years from the appointed day.

Upon a resolution of both Houses of the Irish Parliament there shall be transferred to the Irish Government, at a date not less than a year after the date of such resolution:—

a) all public services in connection with the Old Age Pensions Acts, 1908 and 1911;

b) all public services in connection with Part I. of the National Insurance Act, 1911;

c) all public services in connection with Part II. of the National Insurance Act, 1911, and the Labour Exchanges Act, 1909;

And after the expiration of ten years from the "appointed day," it shall be competent for both Houses to resolve the transfer of

d) all public services in connection with the administration of Post Office Savings Banks, Trustee Savings Banks, and Friendly Societies.

#### THE RELIGIOUS SAFEGUARD.

In the exercise of their power to make laws under the Act, the Irish Parliament

shall not make a law so as either directly or indirectly to establish or endow any religion or prohibit the free exercise thereof, or give a preference, privilege or advantage, or impose any disability or disadvantage on account of religious belief or religious or ecclesiastical status, or make any religious belief or religious ceremony a condition of the validity of any marriage.

#### EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY.

The executive power in Ireland shall continue vested in the King, and shall be executed on His Majesty's behalf by the Lord Lieutenant or other chief executive officer for the time being appointed. The Lord Lieutenant to be appointed by the King for the term of six years, which shall not be affected by any change of Ministry. No subject of the King to be disqualified for the office on account of his religious belief.

#### THE RESPONSIBLE MINISTRY.

The power thus delegated to be exercised through Irish Departments, the heads of which shall be Irish Ministers, holding office during the pleasure of the Lord Lieutenant. Such Ministers must be members of the Privy Council of Ireland, and must be (or become within six months of appointment) members of one of the Houses of Parliament. Irish Ministers other than heads of departments shall also hold office during the pleasure of the Lord Lieutenant. An Irish Minister who is a member of the Senate or House of Commons may speak in either House, but may vote only in the House of which he is a member.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Irish Ministers shall be an executive Committee of the Privy Council of Ireland, to aid and advise the Lord Lieutenant in the exercise of his executive power in connection with Irish services.

#### THE IRISH PARLIAMENT.

*The Senate.* Forty Senators, at first to be nominated by the Lord Lieutenant, subsequently elected for eight years by four provinces, in the following proportion: Ulster, 14; Leinster, 11; Munster, 6; Connacht, 6; according

to the principle of proportionate representation. Ten Senators to retire every second year. Vacancies will be filled by nomination of the Lord Lieutenant.

*The House of Commons* to consist of 164 members—from Ulster, 39; Leinster, 41; Munster, 37; Connaught, 25 (34 Borough members and 128 County), with two University members elected for five years, unless the House be sooner dissolved. In any constituency which returns three or more members the election shall be held on the principle of proportionate representation.

#### DISAGREEMENT.

In the case of disagreement between the two Houses Bills passed twice by the Commons and twice rejected by the Senate shall be considered by a joint sitting of the two Houses, convened by the Lord Lieutenant. A bare majority suffices to pass such Bills.

#### MEMBERS' PRIVILEGES.

The members will presumably be paid, for it is stipulated that the powers and privileges of the Irish Senators and Commons shall be such as may be defined by Irish Act, but so that they shall never exceed those for the time being, held and enjoyed by the Commons House of Parliament of the United Kingdom, and until so defined shall be those held and enjoyed by the Commons of the United Kingdom at the date of the Act. This means that the salaries of the members of the Irish Senate and Commons could not exceed £400 per annum. Peers of the United Kingdom are qualified to be members of either House. The Bills provides that a member who is appointed a Minister must seek re-election.

#### IRISH IN IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

After the day of the first meeting of the Irish Parliament, the members returned by Irish constituencies to the Parliament of the United Kingdom shall be reduced from 103 to 42 members, from the constituencies named in the first schedule of the Act (8 Borough members, viz., Dublin, 3; Belfast, 4; and Cork 1; and 34 County members—viz., Ulster 11, Leinster 8, Munster, 9, and Connaught 6).

For the purpose of revising the financial arrangements under the Act (if at some future time the Joint Exchequer Board, q.v., shall find that during any three successive years, certain conditions unfavourable to the Irish Exchequer have arisen, and shall so report to the Treasury and the Lord Lieutenant), there shall be summoned to the House of Commons of the United Kingdom such number of members of the Irish House of Commons as shall make the representation of Ireland at Westminster (with the 42 members retained as above mentioned), equivalent to the representation of Great Britain on the basis of population, and such members shall be deemed to be members of the House of Commons of the United Kingdom for the purpose of any such revision.

On this population basis the number to be summoned would be 13, on the basis of actual voters on the roll it would be 7 only.

#### ELECTORAL LAWS.

The Irish Parliament shall not have the power to alter any election laws or laws relating to the qualification of Parliamentary electors so far as they relate to election of members returned, to serve in the British House of Commons, but after three years from the passing of the Act the Irish Parliament may alter as respects the Irish House of Commons the qualification of the electors and the mode of election, the constituencies and the distribution of the members of the House among the constituencies, but the number must not be altered. That is, the Irish Parliament could give women the suffrage, even if they might not exercise it when elections for the British Parliament took place. Like the Imperial House of Commons, the Irish Commons has entire control over finance, but it is not allowed to bring in any Bill dealing with such matters unless in pursuance of a recommendation of the Lord Lieutenant.

#### THE JUDICATURE.

*Existing Judges.*—All existing judges of the Supreme Court of Ireland, and all existing County Court Judges shall continue to hold their offices upon the

conditions obtaining before the Act was passed.

*Future Appointments.*—After the "appointed day," Judges shall be appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, and shall hold office upon the conditions obtaining before the Act was passed, except that removal by petition shall be from the two Houses of the Irish Parliament.

*Appeals.*—Appeals shall no longer lie from the Irish Courts to the House of Lords; but where such right of appeal existed, it may be made instead to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, of not less than four Lords of Appeal, of whom at least one is or has been a Judge of the Supreme Court in Ireland. Constitutional questions, and cases where the validity of the Irish law is questioned, may be brought before the Judicial Committee.

#### THE CIVIL SERVICE.

*Civil Service Committee.*—For the purpose of the provisions of the Act with respect to existing officers, there shall be established a Civil Service Committee of three members, of whom one shall be appointed by the Treasury, one by the Executive Committee, q.v., and one (who shall be Chairman) by the Lord Chief Justice of England.

*Existing Irish Officers.*—All existing Irish officers serving in an established capacity in the Civil Service of the Crown and receiving salaries charged on the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom, shall continue in office upon the same conditions as before the Act was passed, and while performing the same or analogous duties shall receive not less salaries than they would have received if the Act had not been passed.

#### FINANCIAL PROVISIONS.

*Collection of Revenue.*—The proceeds of all taxes levied in Ireland, whether under the authority of the Parliament of the United Kingdom or of the Irish Parliament, shall be paid into the Exchequer of the United Kingdom.

*The Irish Exchequer.*—There shall be an Irish Exchequer, and an Irish Consolidated Fund, separate from those of the United Kingdom, and to the Irish

Exchequer there shall be paid the "Transferred Sum," q.v. All sums paid into the Irish Exchequer shall form a Consolidated Fund, and be appropriated to the public service of Ireland by Irish Act, and shall not be applied for any purpose for which they are not so appropriated. The accounts of the Irish Consolidated Fund shall be audited as Appropriation Account by or under the direction of an Irish Comptroller and Auditor-General, to be appointed by the Lord Lieutenant.

*Joint Exchequer Board.*—There shall be established a Joint Exchequer Board, consisting of five members, of whom two are to be appointed by the Treasury and two by the Irish Treasury, with a Chairman appointed by the King. The principal duty of the Board is the determination of matters in connection with the "Transferred Sum," especially with a view to the revision of the financial clauses of the Act, as provided above.

*The Transferred Sum.*—The financial provisions of the Bill are based upon the amount of revenue contributed by Ireland to the Exchequer of the United Kingdom and upon the cost respectively of the "Transferred" and "Reserved" Services. The cost of the reserved services is deducted from the amount contributed, and is retained by the Exchequer of the United Kingdom, while the following sums are payable to the Irish Exchequer—(a) the balance of the amount contributed by Ireland, together with (b) the sum of £500,000 for three years (such sum diminishing each year afterwards by £50,000, until reduced to £200,000), and (c) a sum equal to the proceeds, as determined by the Joint Exchequer Board, of any Irish taxes imposed in Ireland by the Irish Parliament under the powers given to them by the Act. The amounts shown above—(a), (b), and (c)—constitute the "Transferred Sum."

#### A DEFICIT OF £2,206,500.

At present the revenue from Ireland for the purpose of the Bill is £10,875,000, and the expenditure £12,582,000. This leaves a deficit of £1,706,500, which is met by the Imperial Treasury, as in addition a sum of

£500,000 has to be paid during the first year, the total sum the Imperial Government is out of pocket would be £2,206,500.

#### CONTROL OVER TAXES.

The Irish Parliament shall have power to vary any Imperial tax so far as respects the levy of that tax in Ireland, and to impose in Ireland any independent tax 'not being in the opinion of the Joint Exchequer Board substantially the same as an Imperial Tax', subject to the following limitations:—

#### CUSTOMS.

The Irish Parliament shall not have power to impose or charge a customs duty, whether an import or an export duty, on any article unless that article is for the time being liable to a customs duty levied as an Imperial tax.

It may add to the rates of Excise duties and customs duties on beer and spirits, stamp duties with certain exceptions, land taxes and miscellaneous taxes imposed by the Imperial Government.

It may add to an extent not exceeding 10 per cent. to the Income tax, death duties or custom duties, other than the duties on beer and spirits, imposed by the Imperial Parliament.

It may levy new taxes, other than new customs duties.

It may reduce any tax levied in Ireland with the exception of certain stamp duties.

Imperial tax means a tax charged for the time being in Ireland under the authority of the Parliament of the United Kingdom. An Irish tax means any tax charged under the authority of the Irish Parliament either by way of an additional tax to an Imperial tax, or as an independent tax.

#### LOANS.

Loans made for the purpose of land purchase and loans made before the passing of the Act for other Irish purposes will be among the reserved services, and the payment of interest and sinking fund charges will be made by the Imperial exchequer. New loans may be raised by the Irish Parliament on the

security of the Irish revenue. Provision is also made for enabling the Joint Exchequer Board, if so authorised by the Irish Parliament, to issue the loans, and to meet the interest and sinking fund charges by means of deductions from the transferred sum. The Bill provides for the appointment between the two exchequers of liability for the existing loans raised for Irish services.

#### READJUSTMENT WHEN FINANCIAL EQUILIBRIUM IS REACHED.

When the total revenue received from Ireland by the Imperial Treasury has been sufficient during three consecutive years to meet the total charges of Irish purposes, the Exchequer Board shall report the fact with a view to a revision of the financial arrangements as set out above. Since it is impossible now to foresee what services may remain at that time as reserved services, what loans may have been contracted during the intervening years, and what changes may have been made in the rates of taxation, the Bill does not attempt to enact the modifications, which may then be desirable. It contemplates, however, as part of the recent financial settlement that Parliament will then consider on the one hand the fixing of such contribution by Ireland to the common expenses of the United Kingdom as may be equitable, and on the other hand the transfer to the Irish Government of the control and collection of such taxes as may be deemed advisable.

The Bill makes no specific reference to the powers of the Imperial Parliament to levy taxation in Ireland. The provision in the first clause of the supreme power and authority of Parliament of the United Kingdom shall remain unaffected, retains the existing powers of the Imperial Parliament in this regard.

#### THE IRISH LORDS.

There is no reference in the Bill to the Irish Peers who sit in the House of Lords. Eighty-three of these have Imperial titles, and 28 are elected for life. They will probably continue to sit in the House of Lords until that august assembly is reformed.

## (2) WHAT ULSTER OBJECTS TO.

### THE REAL OBJECTION.

Undoubtedly the root objection to Home Rule is based on the dread the Protestant minority has of Roman Catholic domination. It is seldom stated definitely, but this fear underlies the whole agitation against self-government for Ireland. Wild stories are circulated as to what will happen. We are told that all Protestant schools will be closed, that the priests will dominate the entire Government, that Roman Catholics will have the preference in every appointment made by the Irish Parliament. There is very little chance of any such things happening, and the Bill has safeguards against any discrimination being thus shown. All the same, there are plenty of people who are convinced that the cry "Home Rule means Rome Rule" is quite correct.

### REPRESENTATION IN PARLIAMENT.

Apart from this religious fear, Ulstermen object to "being turned out of the Union," passing from the control of the Imperial Parliament to that of an Irish one, in which they are in a minority, and also to having their representation reduced in the Imperial Parliament. The Federal principle of Home Rule all round would not avoid either of these objections. Under that scheme there would have to be an Irish Parliament in which, being numerically so inferior to the Nationalists, the Ulstermen must be in a minority, and representation in the Imperial Parliament on a population basis would only give Ireland 55 members instead of the 42 she is to get under the Act. Of these 55 not more than 14 would be anti-Home Rulers; of the proposed 42 there would probably be 12.

Exception is also taken to '1' the Control, which it is asserted the Bill gives over Customs and Excise, '2' the Control of the Post Office, '3' the handing over to the Irish Government of the Judiciary, and '4' the ultimate control after six years of the Royal Irish Constabulary.

### THE POST OFFICE.

With regard to the second, as the Post Office is now the agency through

which Old Age Pensions, National Insurance and Savings Banks are administered, it is difficult to see how the Imperial Government can retain the Post Office when it hands over these services to the Irish Parliament. As it is, the British Parliament retains control over the postal service and rates between Ireland and the rest of the world.

### THE JUDICIARY.

The Bill proposes to give the Irish Parliament the same control over the Judiciary as is enjoyed in every state in Australia. The Ulstermen seem to think that they would not get equal justice if the Judges were appointed by the Irish Government instead of the British.

### THE R.I.C.

The Royal Irish Constabulary are more soldiers than policemen; the need for the force ought to have ceased to exist after six years of Home Rule. If not, it would certainly seem advisable to let it remain for awhile longer in Imperial hands.

### THE CUSTOMS.

The question of the Irish control of customs is a very burning one, but a careful study of the Bill shows that to all intents and purposes freetrade between England and Ireland will be fully maintained, and that the Irish Parliament cannot possibly set up a tariff wall against England, as has been so freely asserted.

### ONE TENTH INCREASE ONLY.

The first thing to note is that so long as Great Britain adheres to her present freetrade policy the utmost the Irish Parliament can do is to increase the duties on playing cards, chicory, cocoa, coffee, currants, figs, motor spirit, blacking, sugar, tea, tobacco and wine. The list is not formidable, and not only can no new duties be levied, but the total increase allowable on those now existing is 10 per cent. True, the tax may exceed this, but the revenue above the 10 per cent increase does not go to Ireland. At present the Customs revenue derived from the imports into Ireland is

£3,230,000. If, therefore, the new Parliament added 10 per cent. duty to every article, the revenue would only increase by £323,000.

#### POWER TO VARY CUSTOM DUTIES.

When the Bill was first introduced the Irish Parliament was to be granted power to vary by way of addition, reduction or discontinuance any Imperial Customs duties. This was altered in committee, and the power to vary was limited to addition only. This power was further curtailed to an increase of 10 per cent. *of the existing duty*. If a greater duty were imposed the receipts above the stipulated 10 per cent. must go to the Imperial, not the Irish Exchequer. This means that the Irish Government could slap a prohibitive tariff on any of the above-mentioned articles, not to raise revenue—they would not get more than a tenth more than the present duty, no matter what rate they fix—but to foster their manufacture in Ireland. Not one of these things is, however, an Irish product. True, tobacco is grown in the Emerald Isle, but it is highly improbable that to protect this small experimental crop a heavy duty would be put on the fragrant weed imported from its native haunts.

#### TARIFF REFORM.

Obviously, it is only if Great Britain goes in for Tariff Reform that difficulties may arise, and the chance of her doing any such thing is about as remote as the millennium. Even if British statesmen hearkened to Mr. Chamberlain's advice, and imposed duties on imports, freetrade between England and Ireland would still be practically preserved, for it is provided that when articles go from Great Britain to Ireland or *vice versa*, they shall not be treated as imported or exported when the rates of duty are the same.

If, however, the Irish Parliament increased the customs duty, then duty on raw material from England would be the difference between the English customs tax and the Irish. In effect this would never be more than 10 per cent. of the duty, because the Imperial Treasurer would receive any more than that,

and could refund it to the exporter if he wishes.

Even if the Imperial Government had put, let us suppose, a duty of 20 per cent. on raw wool, the Irish manufacturer would only have to pay a duty of 2 per cent on wool grown in England, even if the Irish Government had increased the duty by 10 per cent., making it 22 per cent. instead of 20 per cent.

Other safeguards are provided in the case of manufactured articles. The clauses in which these are set forth are somewhat obscure, but they evidently aim at maintaining freetrade between England and Ireland.

#### THE DRAWBACK PROVISIONS.

Where a Customs duty is levied in one country and not in the other, or is levied in both countries, but at a higher rate in the one country than in the other, duty shall be charged and drawback allowed in respect of articles being articles produced, prepared, or manufactured abroad as follows—

The Customs duty shall be charged on any such articles brought into the one country from the other country as if they were articles imported from abroad, except that in the case of articles produced abroad, but manufactured or prepared in the country from which they are sent, the Customs duty charged shall, if the drawback which would be allowed on the exportation of similar articles from the country into which the articles are brought is less than the duty payable on importation, be a duty equal to the drawback, and if the duty is payable in respect of any such articles on delivery from bond, after manufacture or preparation in bond, a duty equal to that which would have been paid under similar circumstances in respect of the same article in the country into which the article is brought.

This clause is by no means clear, but the following assumed case will help to elucidate the matter.

#### HOW IT WORKS IN PRACTICE.

Supposing the Imperial Government at some future time gave in to the demands of the farmers and put a duty on corn and flour, so long as the Irish Parliament maintained the same rate of duty the British and Irish miller would each pay simply the import duty on his corn from abroad, and the flour made from it would pass freely between the two countries. If, however, the Irish Government increased the duties, it cannot now abolish or decrease, the English millers would find their products having to pay a customs duty on entering

Ireland which would give the Irish miller a substantial preference, and the Irishman would be up against a protective duty when exporting to England. This is rectified by a system of drawbacks or rebates as follows:—

#### A HYPOTHETICAL CASE.

The Englishman who exports flour to Ireland would receive a drawback equal to the duty on the raw material used. The Irish purchaser would have to pay a Customs duty on the flour, but the rate charged would not be the same as that paid on flour imported from abroad, but a rate equal to the drawback which the Irish miller would receive when he exported his flour to Great Britain or elsewhere. This works out that the import duty on English ground flour exported to Ireland would be equal to the duty on the raw material—corn—imported into Ireland, so that the price of English and Irish flour would be the same to the consumer.

In figures the matter would work out something like this. Wheat, let us suppose, costs 4s. a bushel of 60 lbs. This, when ground, makes 40 lbs. of flour, worth, for argument's sake, say, 20s. Presume an English duty on wheat of 10 per cent.; on flour, of 30 per cent.; the Irish 10 per cent. more—viz., 11 per cent. and 33 per cent. respectively. An English miller purchases a thousand bushels of wheat from Australia, for which he pays £200, and a duty of £20. The 40,000 lbs. of flour he makes is worth £1000, to which he adds the duty of £20 he paid on the corn. He would sell that flour in England for £1020. Assuming, for the sake of simplifying the example, that he did not increase the price also by the amount of protection, the flour enjoyed. If he exports he gets a rebate of £20, the amount of the duty on the raw material. An Irish baker would have to pay £330 duty on that amount of flour from abroad; getting it from England he only pays duty equal to the drawback, an Irish miller would have obtained had he exported—viz., £22. He therefore pays in all £1022, just £2 more than an English baker would have

done, but the Irish baker would have had to pay £1022 for Irish ground flour.

If the Irish miller were exporting to England, he would get first of all a drawback of £22, which would enable him to charge out the flour at £1000. On this the English baker would have to pay a duty of £20, and would thus get the Irish flour for the same price as he could English.

#### THE CASE OF TOBACCO.

This provision was really made to meet the case of tobacco. The duty on the raw tobacco is at present 3s. 8d. per lb. in England; on the manufactured article it is 4s. 8d. 100 lbs. of raw tobacco makes 112 lbs. of manufactured. If the Irish Government increased these duties by 10 per cent., the matter would work out as follows:—Supposing value of raw tobacco 10s. a lb., and of manufactured 50s. In exporting 112 lbs. to England the Irishman gets a drawback of 40s., and the English purchaser pays a duty of 36s. This enables the tobacco to be sold for 506s. in England, although the selling price in Ireland would be 600s. Taking it the other way, the English manufacturer gets a drawback of 36s., and the Irish purchaser must pay a duty of 40s., which brings the price of the imported English goods to 600s. at which price the Irish prepared tobacco is selling in Ireland.

#### BEER AND SPIRITS.

This complicated arrangement secures that freetrade in manufactured articles is preserved between the two countries, and this being so, when the time for a federal scheme for Scotland, England, Wales and Ireland is ripe, the Customs provisions of the Home Rule Bill will not be the stumbling block so many assert. The clauses in the Bill safeguarding the freetrade principles do not apply to beer and spirits. In increasing Customs duty and excise on these the Irish Parliament is to have a free hand. The control over the excise duties is similar to that over the Customs, and secures that English manufacturers are not shut out of the Irish market by any tariff wall.

## HISTORY OF THE MONTH IN CARICATURE.

*Oh, wad some Power the giftie gie us  
To see ousels as ithers see us.—Burns.*

The European cartoonists have seized upon Prince Wied's appointment as King of Albania, and have, many of them, shown the affair in the most ridiculous light possible. This is especially the case with the Austrian journalists. We reproduce one such cartoon which



*Kladderadatsch.]* [Berlin.  
THE ARRIVAL OF THE PRINCE OF WIED  
DURING CARNIVAL.  
"Hello! Is this a Ragamuffin ball?"



*Kladderadatsch.]* [Berlin.  
THE CANDIDATE FOR SUICIDE.



*Borsig's Journal.]* Budapest.  
ALBANIAN PREPARATIONS.

"There you are, Cousin Mirko, there is the water; but when you have washed yourself, lend the soap to my husband!"

"Good heavens! So he expects to be a Minister also!"

indicates that the Albanian who goes so far as to wash himself has made all needful preparations to accept a Ministerial portfolio! The Italian papers are also hostile, probably because the appointment was insisted on by Germany.

The trouble in Alsace is still a fertile field of the caricaturist. The astonishing thing is the freedom with which the German papers criticise the Crown Prince, and not only him, but the Emperor himself. A few years ago the editors of the papers in which these skits appear would have been obliged to spend some considerable time within the four walls of a cell, where they would have time to reflect on the sacredness of the Imperial throne.



Mucha.]

[Turin.

## THE CORONATION OF WIED.

WILLIAM: "It is I who present this crown to you; let him who touches it beware!"

WIED: "Dear me! What an unfortunate threat. . . . I shall be the first person to touch it myself."



Ulk.]

[Berlin.

THE CROWN PRINCE. "Each of you children must learn a trade."

"Papa, we want to learn to telegraph."



Mucha.]

[Warsaw.

## STRASSBURG AND THE CROWN PRINCE'S TELEGRAM.

The Kaiser Chastises His Son.



Der Wahre Jacob.]

[Stuttgart.

## FLIGHT FROM ALSACE.

RECRUITING OFFICER of French Foreign Legion  
"I must warn you of the risks you run in the Foreign Legion: In Africa you may get sunstroke, in Cochin China malaria, and in Congo sleeping sickness."

RECRUTS: "That's all right! At least there will be no Prussian Lieutenants there!"



De Amsterdamer.]

WILLIAM PROVOCATEUR.

WILLIAM: "I place the Red Eagle on your breast, von Reuter."

ALSACE: "Ah! That may mean red ruin on your house."



Simplicissimus.]

(Munich.)

THE CROWN PRINCE: "Why did father expressly put me in the room of the great taciturn Moltke?"



Mucha.  
[Warsaw.  
THE CROWN PRINCE EXPRESSES APPROVAL  
OF THE MILITARY PROCEDURE IN  
ALSACE.

Complaints have been constantly made that Germans enrol themselves in the famous Foreign Legion, which is always stationed in Algeria, and it is said that the reason they do so is to escape the harsh treatment of the Prussian sergeants.

This Alsace trouble has rather seriously strained the relations between the different states which form the German Empire. This tension has not been improved by the somewhat arrogant manner and methods of Prussia. *Lustige Blätter* shows the Imperial Chancellor in despair at the performances of the Prussian elephant in the Imperial china shop. There is a growing tendency to show up the way in which the enormous demands of the army and navy starve the schools, the universities and advancement generally.

The German Emperor has been advised by his medical men to copy Mr.



Lüstige Blätter.]

[Berlin.

## PRUSSIA AND GERMANY.

THE ELEPHANT (Prussia in the China Shop): "I don't take any notice of his tears; I am treading quite gently."



Kladderadatsch.]

[Berlin.

## PRUSSIA AND GERMANY.

BOTH (angrily): "Madame! Are you living with me, or am I with you?"

Gladstone, and obtain exercise by felling trees. *Ulk* suggests that he would make a good beginning by cutting down some of the old out-of-date Acts which still control the Prussian Legislature.



Ulk.]

[Berlin.

MICHAEL: "If you want to chop wood, cut down that tree."



Kladderadatsch.]

[Berlin.

## FROM THE MASKED BALL IN THE PRUSSIAN PARLIAMENT.

PASSE R. GEHLACH: "But, your Majesty, you cannot enter in the costume of the German Emperor. Foreign costumes are forbidden in the Prussian Parliamentary carnival."

*Der Wahre Jacob.*

[Stuttgart.]

## FINANCIAL SURPLUS IN PRUSSIA

THE FINANCE COOK. "There was some there, but not for you Schools of Art and Science; the other two Army and Navy receive too little as it is."

*Jugend.*

[Munich.] THE SLAIN OF 1870-71.

"Did we shed our blood for the unity of Germany of the Prussian league?"

*De Amsterdamer.*

## RUSSIA AND FRANCE.

MARIANNE: "You are running through my whole fortune and making me miserable."

*Lustige Blätter.*

[Berlin.]

## MEXICAN KINO-FIGHT.

THE RIVAL OPERATORS. "Get out! That is my insurrectionary General."

*Le Charivari.*

[Paris.]

AFTER THE ATTEMPT ON CHERIF PASHA.  
THE APACHE (to the Turkish Assassin): "I say, Young Turk, we ought to go into partnership."

## FAMINE OR EMPIRE ?



DR. DAVID STARR JORDAN.

Dr. David Starr Jordan, Principal of the great Leyland-Stanford University in California, made a brief visit to Australia during March. Although by birth an American, and by descent a Scot, he is really one of those large men who become internationalists. His outlook on life and present-day problems is broad and understanding. There is no narrow, little-mindedness about him.

Having had a year of leave granted by the University, Dr. Jordan has been wandering—but far from aimlessly—from country to country, keeping his eyes open and adding steadily to his immense store of knowledge. His special study is the causes which make for war, the reasons why nations vie so terribly

with each other in the race for more and ever more armaments. He has a profound conviction, arrived at by logical study of wars that have taken place, that no advantage ever follows warfare. The time has passed when it was necessary to fight for the sake of liberty. The ballot box has done away with the necessity for that. If a Government does wrong or commits an injustice, we do not now have a revolution—we have an election.

In several interesting talks Dr. Jordan said much about the present position in Europe, where he has been investigating international relations. No war has paid in modern times, he said. You cannot do to-day what happened in Napoleon's time. Militarism is not nowadays for the purpose of war, because it could not be supported on that basis. He told of many recent war scares—scares which we now know were manufactured entirely by the great armament firms. These led up to our own much-advertised scare about Japan just before our Defence schemes were adopted.

The idea of a Japanese invasion, said Prof. Jordan, is quite ridiculous. Japan has reached the point where, as the result of a successful war, she is financially flat on her back, and must now chose between famine and empire. After the war with Russia Japanese statesmen appear to have resolved to take Germany as an example, and copy her methods in creating both a great standing army and a mighty fleet. Ships were ordered, built and delivered. The most heavily-taxed people in the world were still further ground down by the collector, until those having incomes of only £36 a year are paying 15 per cent. of this insignificant sum to the Treasury, whilst the tax on large incomes has reached the unthinkable amount of 50 per cent. Everything in Japan is taxed. Even tram and railway tickets are not exempt. Yet, de-

spite all these superhuman efforts there is not money available for equipping the war vessels which lie anchored and rusting in harbours. There are probably few Japanese workmen who get a square meal a day. Farmers who used once to consume rice they themselves grew can no longer afford to do so. As it is of high quality, they sell it, and exist on poor and inferior rice brought from Siam.

Just a few months ago the then Premier, M. Katsura, proposed to largely increase the army, but this the long-suffering people could not stand, and rioting took place. The Katsura Ministry had to go, and a time of re-trenchment followed. Finally Admiral Yamamoto came to power, with a moderate policy of military expenditure. Naturally, he favoured the navy, and much intriguing took place between the two branches of the service. Meanwhile the efforts of the Government to settle the northern parts of Japan ended disastrously when the rice crop—an unsuitable cereal to grow there—failed utterly. Some three-quarter million people are starving, and the Government must see to them. Expenditure on armaments must be curtailed, or hundreds of thousands of Japanese perish. Thus is Japan paying for a successful war!

#### WHY NOT AN HONOURABLE AGREEMENT?

Japanese resent being classed as Asiatics. One reason is because while no other Asiatic nations have had a regular Government with just taxation, laws and courts, Japan has had these things longer than the nations of Europe. An honourable understanding exists between Japan and the United States that no passports for America are to be issued to Japanese labourers, that the responsibility for discrimination should rest with Japan, and that all holders of Japanese passports should be admitted without question. This agreement has been almost too rigidly adhered to by Japan. When Australia framed her Immigration Restriction Act Japan earnestly urged upon the Government of the day the desirability of making a similar honourable agreement, but

the Commonwealth Ministers would have none of it, and instead slapped the face of Japan with absolute exclusion, because the Japanese were Asiatics.

Financially, Japan is in the direst straits. She must borrow money, and gets it in New York and London. The whole of the Russo-Japanese war was paid for by American and English loans. What likelihood is there of a starving nation attacking the United States, for instance, when she would have to borrow the money in New York to equip her ships? British and American financiers are now refusing to lend Japan any money unless they have a guarantee that it is not to be spent on armaments!

The only people who leave Japan are the labourers, who can better their wages. Korea and Manchuria have not proved attractive, and 150,000 emigrants have returned thence to Japan. In Peru the rate of wages in the rice fields is lower even than in Japan, but Brazil welcomes all the Japanese who care to come. Many are now going to the province of São Paulo, where they get better wages than at home. On the whole, though, the Japanese is loth to emigrate.

Recent letters Dr. Jordan has received from Bulgaria reveal a terrible state of things following the successful war against Turkey. When it started, wrote a school teacher, all the schools were closed, all the women teachers became nurses, and the men went to the front. Shortly after, he reported that more than a third had been killed or died, and writes now describing the awful state of the country. The beggared people resent the influx of the destitute peasants from Macedonia, on whose behalf they ostensibly fought the Turk.

Dr. Jordan intends visiting the Balkans again on his way home. He mentioned that one of the largest shareholders in a great British armament firm, with ramifications all over the world, is a Russian Jew, who lives in Paris. He must already have derived some profit from Australian Defence schemes!

## A VISITOR FROM BRITISH EAST AFRICA.



MR. JOSHUA MORTIMER.

We have many visitors from the United Kingdom, not a few from America and South Africa, but it is seldom residents of distant Crown Colonies come to our shores. Their leave of absence is almost always spent in the homeland, to which so many ties bind them. It was particularly interesting, therefore, to meet Mr. Joshua Mortimer, of Nairobi, during his trip to the Commonwealth. Nairobi is the capital of British East Africa, and the centre from which the vast territory is ruled. Mr. Mortimer, who has an important post in the Education Department there, is an Englishman, but spent several years in New Zealand and Australia, where he took a prominent part as a preacher in the Church of Christ.

During his stay here he gave several deeply interesting lectures upon life in the Protectorate.

Although Nairobi is only one degree south of the Equator, Mr. Mortimer speaks enthusiastically of its equable climate. It is hot, of course, although its 3000 feet altitude tempers the heat considerably, and at night it is always pleasantly cool. Some 1300 Europeans live in and near the town, and over 3000 Indians. In the Protectorate, which is two-thirds the size of New South Wales, there are altogether 2000 Europeans and 25,000 Indians. The native population is estimated at 4,000,000. The country is under the control of a Governor and an Executive and a Legislative Council. The former consists of four members, and the Governor, and the latter of eight official and four unofficial members. The territory is divided into seven provinces, each under a special Commissioner.

Recently there has been a movement on foot to win a much larger measure of self-government, but Mr. Mortimer is by no means in favour of the idea. He points out that there are only 2000 whites, and that the 4,000,000 blacks are, after all, the huge majority. They would have no say in the government of the country which would be in the hands of those whose treatment of them would be far less just, or perhaps, we should say, paternal, than is that of the Colonial office. The policy of the present Liberal Government is to uplift the native as much as possible, and see that he has a square deal all the time. The native chiefs are upheld in their authority, labour conditions are made as fair as can be, and the law is administered with absolute equity. If the farmers and traders took the government into their own hands the lot of the

natives would certainly not be so happy. The majority of the whites strongly oppose the education of the natives, on the ground that it spoils them as labourers. They also would like a free hand in inflicting punishment on their "boys."

Under British rule wars and tribal feuds have been suppressed. The native police, 1800 strong, with 35 European officers, are an effective body of men, as are also the native troops. They suffice to keep law and order throughout the land. The result is that the native population is multiplying rapidly. Polygamy is practised, and a man who can afford to have several wives does little work himself. On market days he may be seen strolling along with a walking-stick, followed by his wife (or wives), laden with huge bundles of farm produce, and probably carrying a baby strapped to her breast. In the Nairobi district the intending husband must pay his future father-in-law from 8 to 10 goats for his wife.

The Indian problem is becoming rather acute in the Protectorate. Originally brought in to build the railways, these coolies have stayed on and engaged in business. There is also a steady influx of Goanese, from the last Portuguese colony on the West Coast of India. These men are a superior race. They bring their wives with them and engage in the higher branches of trade. The colour line is rigidly maintained, although many of these men are now wealthy and well educated. They are not allowed to travel in the same railway compartment as a European, or to sit in the same row at the local theatre. Indeed, owing to the fact that the well-to-do Indians all dress in white ducks, the European has felt himself compelled to retain the ordinary garments of his northern home. The Indian in his turn will have nothing to do with the native. Should any system of self-government be evolved, the Goanese

and other Indians would certainly demand adequate representation.

That the native chiefs are anxious to educate their people, and realise that the Government wishes to help them in so doing, is shown by the visits they pay to the education establishments in Nairobi. There are many different tribes scattered throughout the territory, although the Swahilis predominate on the coast. Inland they mostly speak a Bantu language, but non-Bantu tribes are the warlike, meat-eating, Masai, the Gallas and the Somalis. The East Coast of Africa was originally controlled from India. The chief survival of this rule is the coinage, rupees and annas being the currency throughout Uganda, the East Africa Protectorate and British Somaliland.

Mr. Mortimer naturally takes a deep interest in the efforts being made to win the natives to Christianity. He is very strongly in favour of union amongst the missions already established in the land. In Uganda the Church Missionary Society has control, with the happiest results. Never, says Mr. Mortimer, was there so fertile a field for mission work. The natives are eager to learn, and have practically nothing to unlearn. The refusal of the Churches to allow men having more than one wife to become members is rather a hardship in many cases. It works out that a man must either put away the wives he has or stay outside the Church. The matter would be ended in a generation if those having several wives were admitted, for once a member of the Church no one having one or more wives would be allowed to take unto himself another.

The appointment of earnest, God-fearing men like Mr. Mortimer to a Government post of importance in far-off tropical Africa is a visible sign of the determination of the British Government to see that the natives receive every help and that consideration to which they are entitled as the original owners of territory we have annexed.

## BULGARIA AFTER THE WARS.

Benjamin C. Marsh, who contributes an article to the *American Review of Reviews* on Bulgaria, is frankly a sincere admirer of Bulgaria and her people. The son of an American missionary, he was born in Bulgaria, and has lived there many years. He was at Adrianople during the siege and, later, at London during all the sessions of the diplomatic conference which terminated the first Balkan War. He knows thoroughly whereof he speaks. His opinions and the facts he marshals are particularly valuable and interesting in view of the belief widely held that the second Balkan War left Bulgaria destitute and defenceless.

Bounding back to prosperity, he says, is the only phrase that expresses the condition of Bulgaria after the second war.

She has been shorn of her territory, won by her courage and ability, primarily through the inability of her leaders, as well as the leaders of Servia and Greece, to see through the selfish intriguing of the powers of Europe. Narrow nationalism has been the undoing of Bulgaria, of Servia and of Greece.

The point, however, is that, while Bulgaria is weaker territorially than she would have been had she conceded to Servia and Greece a little territory, to which they had neither moral nor legal right, and so averted the second war, neither Servia nor Greece is appreciably stronger through the acquisition of additional territory. Greece is distinctly weaker.

Disraeli's statement, "War is never a solution, it is always an aggravation," has been well illustrated in the war of the allies who temporarily lost their power of imagination.

Bulgaria had both Servia and Greece whipped. Had Russia not permitted Roumania to advance into unprotected territory, and forbidden the Bulgarian army to attack Pirot and Nisch when they were within firing distance of these important cities, Servia would have been crushed. Had Venezelos not suddenly

secured the signing of the Treaty of Bucharest when the Greek army of about 50,000 was entrapped by the Bulgarians in the Valley of the Struma and vicinity, Greece would have been minus any effective fighting force. The only reason for mentioning these facts is that Servia and Greece know them, and this knowledge has an important bearing upon their future relations with Bulgaria. In the last war, all the allies were the pawns of the Great Powers, which in turn were the playthings of the astute Turks.

"We made asses of ourselves," said a prominent Bulgarian to me last month when I asked him why his country had not seen that Servia was the victim of Austria, and conceded more of Macedonia to her.

To get back more of Macedonia is the purpose of most of the Bulgarians with whom I talked during the past few weeks in my journeyings from Sofia on the north to Philippopolis on the south, and from Burgas on the Black Sea to Strumnitz, within a few miles of Salonica, on the west.

### THE REBOUND FROM ADVERSITY.

I had expected, although I knew the buoyant spirit of the Bulgars, to see a very melancholy people. They are, however, supremely stoical. "We have practically no poor people," was the boast of a Government official. He is substantially correct, if the cities are excluded, when harvests are good—and seven-eighths of the population are peasants. The 150,000 refugees from Thrace and from Macedonia, now Greece and Servia, are indeed a sorry lot, but if the Government could negotiate a loan on reasonable terms they would be able to handle that situation. They greatly need help for these refugees immediately.

Naturally the humbler peasants have little ready money—but for a largely self sustaining family, producing its own food and clothing, little money is necessary. Taxes are heavy, but may be partly paid in produce, and the

Government is beginning to pay for requisitions.

Factories are starting up again, although wages are very low, and several German and Austrian commercial travellers informed me that Bulgaria's purchases and sales were rapidly increasing. Several of the countries with which Bulgaria is trying to negotiate a loan want to condition the loan upon the purchase by the Government of army supplies and clothing from the creditor nation, while the Government naturally doesn't want to cripple its own industries. Foreign capital is greatly needed, however, for industrial development.

One serious mistake was made in paying the officers so heavily, twice the peace pay, during the wars, while the privates received only 20 cents a month. This law will be repealed shortly, however, and more adequate remuneration made to the soldiers.

#### LOSSES IN THE WARS.

It is unfortunate that such wild guesses have gained currency as to the human toll of the war. In the Turkish War 30,014 Bulgarians were killed, 53,455 wounded. In the war against the allies, Greece, Servia, Roumania and Turkey, 14,868 Bulgarians were killed, and 51,110 wounded.

Even the loss of 50,000 men, however, serious as it is, has not crippled the country for long. The birth rate is high and the mortality rate low. This year the country has the additional increase through the immigration of the refugees, a large proportion of them over sixteen years of age, and immediate producers. As soon as a loan can be made the Government will settle most of them on the land and help them get started again. Most of the land must be purchased, though where the Turkish owners have absconded, and the peasants from whom many of them stole the land do not appear to claim it, the Government plans to take it directly without pay.

The maximum money cost of the war to Bulgaria was 600,000,000 francs, £24,000,000, in addition, of course, to the cost of preparation through many years.

#### RE-BUILDING OPERATIONS.

A cheering proof of the economic resiliency of the nation is the rapidity with which the villagers, both in old and new Bulgaria, are re-building their homes, burned by the enemy.

The civil officials appointed by the Department of the Interior to administer the cities of Macedonia under Bulgarian control, are starting improvements. The streets of Strumitza, a city of some 15,000 inhabitants, are narrow, crooked, and badly paved. There is no sewer system. The new Bulgarian mayor is having a new city plan prepared, widening streets and providing sewers. The Government is organising a good public school system.

Peace is wanted in Bulgaria—for the present. The elections showed that and the people's mandate that diplomacy should be more astute in the future. But the treaty of Bucharest cannot stand.

#### GREEK MISGOVERNMENT.

Greece has no capacity for governing. Even now most of her finances are administered by a commission of the Great Powers. A large proportion of the population in the part of Macedonia she received by the Treaty of Bucharest is Bulgarian or Jewish. She is trying to exterminate these peoples. Salonica belongs to Greece—they bribed the Turkish commander to give it to them in defiance of agreement with the Bulgarians—but the hinterland is Servian and Bulgarian, a most uneconomic arrangement. The Greeks are poor financiers, poor farmers, indifferent manufacturers, and much poorer business men and merchants than the Jews. The nation is seriously crippled financially, and has aroused the ire of most of the European Powers. Greece was forced to a humiliating treaty by Turkey. Her territory is scattered, her troops disaffected. She needs to devote all her energy to internal development, but is dissipating most of it in foreign complications.

#### SERVIA AS AN ALLY OF BULGARIA.

Servia is in much better position, though the fact that most of Macedonia she now "owns" was less than two

years ago, awarded by her to Bulgaria as Bulgaria's natural territory, indicates the difficulty she would have in assimilating an unassimilable people. Servia needs Bulgaria as an ally more than Bulgaria needs Servia, but Servia is reasonably distrustful of Greece. The Bulgarian troops hated to fight Servia, but they enjoyed fighting the Greeks. Servia recognises Austria and Germany as her worst enemies, and has not failed to observe Russia's perfidy to Bulgaria, nor the close friendship between the Kaiser and King Constantine.

An alliance between Bulgaria and Servia will probably be negotiated in the near future to the great advantage of both States. Such a union will be the great power of the Balkans and south-eastern Europe, and both these countries thoroughly appreciate their folly in permitting themselves to be separated by the Powers for their own selfish purposes. Like two schoolboys after a fight, both have learned to respect each other more.

Internal development and economic reconstruction are the greatest needs of Bulgaria, Servia and Greece. Bulgaria with her compact territory has the best opportunity to devote herself to these

pursuits of peace. Servia will be harassed by Austria and in conflict with Albania, while one can only pity Greece for her blind pride in attempting so much beyond her powers.

#### MONTENEGRO AND SERVIA.

In *La Revue de Paris* Charles Loiseau discusses the Montenegrin Question, and the difficulties with which that small kingdom is faced after acquiring a portion of Albania.

In order to collect the taxes and keep guard over such a country years of expense will be required, with, for a length of time, little return. M. Loiseau suggests that, being of the same race and speaking the same language as Servia, there should be some sort of *entente* between the two countries. They might combine to guard the frontiers, and even to establish a common budget for certain expenses such as the army, the upkeep of the routes of communication, and even perhaps diplomatic and Consular representation. This arrangement would in no way interfere with the autonomy of each country in purely civil administration, or affect the duality of the dynasties which have both participated gloriously in the regeneration of the Servian people.

## TURKEY'S PROBLEMS.

### GERMANY'S GOOD WORK AND SOME PARADOXES.

Mr. M. Philips Price, writing in the *Contemporary Review*, gives a vivid picture of some of the problems which face that mass of contradiction known as the Turkish Empire. He mentions at the outset that had the Treaty of London been enforced and the Midas-Enos frontier become the Turkish frontier, the Empire would have gone out as an independent power. Now, thanks to the quarrels of her foes, she has a defendable boundary. In journeying through Asiatic Turkey, Mr. Price came to the conclusion that the influence of Germany is in every way beneficial.

By the railways and irrigation works, which her companies and banks are carrying out in co-operation with the Turkish Government, by the building of roads and

### PROBLEMS.

the establishment of schools, she is, without prejudicing the development of the Ottoman national ideal, introducing European methods into a state of society now worn out and effete. As soon as I left the zone of German influence, I at once observed a change to a more primitive state of society. Indeed, it would not be too much to say that if some of the influence which Germany is now exercising in Anatolia and Silicia were introduced into the Armenian vilayets, we should go a long way towards solving the Armenian problem.

We are so accustomed to regard the Armenians as crushed beneath the heel of a tyrannous Turk that it is surprising when we find that the boot encases not an Ottoman, but an Armenian, leg in many places.

Lesser Armenia is a striking example of the principle that humanity becomes what its environment makes it, for here we find a semi-independent race of highlanders, with six centuries of freedom behind them, not

cringing and whining like the Armenian of the Asiatic coast town, but vying with the Caucasian for bravery, and with the Kurd for rascality. During the few weeks that I was in Lesser Armenia, I visited Sis, Hadjin, and Zeitun, the last two places being noted as outlaw retreats for the whole countryside. Situated at the head of rocky gorges, these towns consist of mud houses, literally piled, like packs of cards, up the precipitous mountain slopes, and even against cliffs, for protection from enemies in the valleys below. At Zeitun I found a large colony of outlaws and brigands, headed by a bishop who had a closer acquaintance with military lore than with principles of theology. A state of warfare existed on all week days between the inhabitants of Zeitun, headed by its bishop and four so-called noblemen, against the Turkish garrison of a fort lower down the valley. Raids and forays were frequent on the rocks above the town, one of which I witnessed one evening from the verandah of the bishop's house, between a Turkish outpost and a gang of outlaws. The Armenians of Zeitun were up in arms against anything which savoured of central government control. Nothing would persuade them to pay their taxes, or send a soldier to serve in the Turkish army, while, of course, any caravan of Turkish goods or a flock of sheep passing from one town to the other, was in their eyes a lawful object of plunder. In fact, here is a country unsubdued by Turkey in the heart of her Empire, living in a tribal state, and one can hardly wonder at the Young Turks taking some steps to bring these primitive tribesmen to law and order. But, as usual, their methods have been clumsy and stupid. One of their methods is to find out the Armenian villages lower down the valley, where the Zeitun brigands and outlaws come, and to put pressure upon these innocent peasants in order to make them betray their brethren. As a result, the latter have to a large extent joined the outlaws, and the position is made infinitely worse. There is thus a state of guerilla warfare continually going on in and around Zeitun, with a truce every Sunday.

In the Syrian plains Mr. Price found an Arab-speaking population which has little in common either historically, racially, or politically with the Turk of Asia Minor.

The Arab despises the Turk, because he has sharper wits and keener intelligence. Partisans of the Arabs, however, forget that their one great failing is that lack of coherence and of constructive ability, of which the Turk, with all his faults, has some small amount. The Turk is able to govern the Arab because he can conceive a plan and carry it out with a stolid perseverance unknown to the Arab. The result of this difference in character, due, I think, partly to race and partly to environment, has caused the Arab question recently to become acute, and has threatened to disturb the stability of the Ottoman Empire in a part hitherto

regarded as invulnerable. In Damascus and Aleppo I met several members of the Arab party, and from them I gathered the nature of the demands which they are making upon the Turkish Government. The chief points of their programme are: Recognition of Arabic as an official language for Government offices and Law Courts; the increase of schools in which Arabic is the medium of instruction; the restriction of the native liability for military service to the Syrian vilayets. The principle of all these proposals has been admitted by the Turks, and at present the first two have been carried out, but the settlement of the third is still pending. Thus the Arab and Syrian problem in the south-east of the Ottoman Empire differs from the Armenian problem in the north-east in at least one respect. While the former can only be solved by tactful concessions based on Home Rule for local nationalities, the latter requires a policy of consolidation of the power of the central government, so as to control a still primitive nomad and highland population. The former problem requires the exercise of a little common-sense in Stamboul, but the latter cannot be solved without the application of European assistance to the central Turkish authority.

Mr. Price is strongly against putting the eastern vilayets under direct international control, with Russia as the agent of the Powers, as has been suggested. This, he says, would be tantamount to annexation by the Tsar, as the history of Russia in Central Asia shows.

What, then, is the alternative scheme? The most common-sense policy, and the one which seems to be in process of adoption by the Powers at the present moment, is to assist Turkey to reform the north-eastern vilayets by supplying her with the means of carrying out reform. The re-organisation of the gendarmerie and of the finances under European officials would be accompanied by the appointment of European Inspectors-General to act in co-operation with the Turkish Governors-General. In the event of disagreement between these two heads, the matters at issue would be referred to the Sublime Porte, and the Powers, if united, would be able to bring diplomatic pressure to bear in the settlement of any such dispute. The Porte is believed to be willing to agree to these conditions, which do not infringe the Sovereignty of the Empire, but at the same time introduce the elements of reform. The chief difficulty here is the question of the nationality of the European officials. Russia objects to any foreign officials in Armenia who are not subservient to her "high policy" and ulterior designs. If England backs Russian diplomacy and becomes a party to an unofficial "triple entente," she will have to sacrifice not only the idea of a reformed Ottoman Empire, but also her duty to the Armenians, to save nothing of her own prestige as an eastern Power. To my mind, the best solution

would be found by introducing officials from the neutral States of Europe. The Swedish gendarmes and the Belgian Customs officials in Persia have shown what can be done under most trying circumstances by subjects of neutral nationalities. Moreover, the Dutch in the East Indies have given distinct proof of ability to govern Orientals. In this way, therefore, and by the construction of roads and railways in the east of Asia Minor, the Armenian problem can be solved, and then it will be seen to be only a part of the general problem of consolidating the central authority in the eastern provinces of the Ottoman Empire. I maintain that this can be done without infringing the sovereignty of the Sultan, and without giving the already over-gorged Russian Bear yet another slice of the juicy East.

Previous attempts to introduce foreign officials into Turkey have failed because of the lack of sympathy between Turk and European. Mutual hostility, based on religion, has created a barrier which up to now has been unsurmountable. But the days are at hand when Europe will realise that Islam and

Christianity, so far from being enemies, are but different aspects of the same great fundamental truth. The awakening of Islam from the lethargy of centuries will thus be stimulated by its contact with a sympathetic Europe, and will have its first-fruits in the material progress of the continent of Asia Minor, one of the fairest lands of the Ottoman Empire.

In the German *Arena* there is a very finely illustrated article, by Dr. J. Wiese, on the Bagdad Railway. He gives an account of the difficulties to be overcome and the progress made. When the line is completed from Constantinople to the Persian Gulf it is probable that it will become the highway from the West to the East, as it will shorten the journey from London to Bombay by three and a-half days at the very least.

## WILL BRITAIN LOSE INDIA ?

### A FEAR SOME PICTURE.

Mr. Shaw Desmond draws, in the *London*, a most uncomfortable picture of the present state of affairs in India. Although we may be inclined to discount some of his conclusions, having read other articles of his, we cannot deny his facts. His grim foreboding of coming trouble can be summed up in the following sentence:

The cord which binds Britain to India may be cut at any moment. The great Brown Continent is becoming so packed with combustible matter that a flare-up is only a question of time unless Britain wakes to the truth at once, and, by sweeping reforms, sets her Indian palace in order. The India Office at home knows as little of the actual internal conditions of India as the Viceroy himself. For there is a gigantic conspiracy of silence.

One of the greatest causes of Indian unrest was the splitting of Bengal by Lord Curzon, "the worst day's work ever done in India for British supremacy." The Hindus regarded it as a trick to prevent the education of the people by cutting half Bengal adrift from its "intellectual capital."

If England ever loses India, she will have to thank education for her loss as much as

anything else. The Indian has a mania for education. He looks upon it as the "Open, Sesame" to toothsome Government appointments, which do not always fall into his mouth: for the market has been flooded with hundreds of thousands of ambitious youths, "crammed" to the hour for Government examination. The plums are few; the climbers many. As a result, India is honeycombed to-day with armies of soured students who have failed, many of them looking in vain for employment at thirty shillings a month.

Once the European and Indian worked side by side—a very long time ago, Mr. Desmond—but now Europeans are put in one pen and the Indians into another—an inferior pen.

That raised the devil of discontent very effectively, which is not helped by the fact that 800 European officials draw salaries totalling £13,900,554 yearly, whilst 130,000 Indians, also in the Civil Service, scramble for a beggarly £3,284,163.

The highest offices in the Indian Civil Service are almost always held by the whites, out of 1200 men only 100 being Indians. Throughout the Service, to put it mildly, ambitious Indians are not encouraged. Mediocrity under a white skin will always win the higher posts in the face of coloured capacity.

The whole system has, of course, been attacked and denounced over and over again by prominent men, but without

any result. Not only has this colour distinction been imparted into the Civil Service, it is insisted on in railway trains and clubs. No Indian gentleman can enter a railway carriage in which there is a European without running the risk of gross insult.

One may ask what has become of the manners and the imagination of the average Anglo-Indian clubman, when he passes resolutions like that at Bombay, condemning the introduction into a club there of the Amir of Afghanistan, who was invited to lunch by the Chief Justice, Sir Lawrence Jenkins? The Amir was styled "his Majesty," and was recognised by the Government as a ruling sovereign; but, as "a native," his presence was anathema.

Yet it is of supreme importance that the Amir's friendship be preserved at all costs, in view of the position of his country on the northern frontiers. It is safe to say that that insult, like thousands of others, will not be forgotten. The Indian never forgets.

Before the English occupation the Indian *rāyat* paid only one-third of the total produce of his land in rent; now he is being whipped into revolt with the cat-o'-nine-tails of a rent that has no parallel in history, says Mr. Desmond. It represents three-quarters of the total produce of his land.

Ground between the upper and the nether millstones, hopeless and helpless, the peasant makes his comparisons between the rent paid by his forefathers and that paid by himself, whilst the constant increase of the revenue charges by anything from 20 to 100 per cent, reminds him, if he were inclined to forget, that he is being surely broken upon the wheel.

The three final and crushing causes of Indian unrest are plague, poverty and famine—a trinity that have a very real relation to one another. These cause the unrest. The disappearance of caste and inter-racial hatred constitute, in Mr. Desmond's opinion, the very real danger to British supremacy. It is admitted, he says, that India never knew such terrors of plague and famine prior to the British occupation, as she has since. One might perhaps be allowed to venture the opinion that there were no accurate records kept in pre-British days, and that with the disappearance of internal and interminable wars, the population has gone up by leaps and bounds.

During the last 14 years, according to the official estimates, plague has killed over 6,000,000 people, and it is fast increasing. In the Punjab alone, at one time, 75,000 a week died of plague. Between 1860-1900, a whole nation perished of hunger—thirty millions of souls in all.

The Indian is being slowly sucked out of existence by a poverty octopus which leaves him an easy prey for plague.

Each human being in England receives an average income of 16s. a week. The Indian *rāyat*, according to Lord Curzon himself, does not receive double that amount in a year, existing on 26s. per annum, whilst, according to the non-official version, he enjoys life on 12s. 6d. a year, or 7d. a week.

The two giant pivots, says Mr. Desmond, upon which the present unrest turns, are the two movements of *Swaraj* and *Swadeshi*, the first meaning "Self-Rule," the second "Boycott."

Here is a curious point. India has borrowed her political weapons from Ireland, with whom she has always kept up a close association. She took her *Swadeshi*, or boycott, from the Irish Land League, and declares that she will boycott all British goods, using Indian goods only. The Indian National Congress, supposed to be "loyal," has definitely approved the boycott. Has the Government no eyes to see or ears to hear?

The chief forcing beds of revolution are outside India—in England and especially in America. From these branches masses of seditious literature are distributed amongst the Sepoys, and Americanised Sikhs returning with extremist ideas undermine the loyalty of the native regiments in India. Lurking in the background there is always the unknown quantity of the Native States, which are outside British jurisdiction. Who knows what is in the minds of these inscrutable Oriental Potentates, who wield absolute sway over their 60,000,000 subjects?

I am convinced that one of the bombshells in the self-satisfied camp of English officialdom will be the attitude of these so-called "loyal" States when the veil is torn away. Sometimes a corner of the veil drops for a moment and shows the seething sedition that is working behind the mask of the Oriental diplomacy.

How significant it is that in Baroda, for example, the caste system is largely ignored, all religions being encouraged to fraternise! The Gaekwar is a Hindu, but his second

Chief Justice is a distinguished Mohammedan, posts being given indiscriminately to men of all religions, which also holds true of the Nizam's dominions.

England has only been able to hold India through her religious differences. To-day, says Mr. Desmond, Hindu, Mohammedan, Sikh and Parsee are uniting to throw off the British yoke.

In the Punjab, the caste system, which has so much helped foreign occupation by keeping India divided in her own house, is in process of dissolution. If India be prepared to break down her 3000-year-old caste system in order to unite all religions to oppose British rule, then she is prepared to go to any lengths.

What prevents the mass of combustible matter in the Indian powder magazine from exploding?

Nominally the 125,000 men of the Indian army; actually perhaps the 75,000 white troops helping to form that army—75,000 amongst 100,000,000! . . . The native regiments are flooded with seditious literature, smuggled in under innocuous covers.

During the Bengalese unrest, Lord Morley himself hinted that if a certain leader had not been arrested and transported the Sikh regiments might have risen in the night. It is largely admitted now that the Government instituted certain reforms in the Punjab, as a prominent M.P. has said.

Mr. Desmond winds up with the following dismal peroration: -

## BRITISH CITIZENSHIP.

The "kidnapping" and deportation of the ten Labour leaders from South Africa gives special importance to Richard Jebb's article, "The Imperial Naturalisation Bill," which holds the place of honour in *The Quarterly Review*. The writer surveys the whole field of British Citizenship and discusses the question of naturalisation as it affects the component parts of the Empire.

A great deal of confusion has arisen owing to the general assumption that the rights of "citizen" and "subject" are identical. In this context Mr. Jebb points out that

"There may be a legal citizen of London or Bristol. But there is none of Britain or Canada, still less of the Empire as a single State. If in its conven-

And here is the culmination. Whether the Anglo-Indian official cares to admit it or not, the fact is that white superiority has largely ceased to exist for the Indian. The Japanese victories over a white Power have assured that, for the results of the Russo-Japanese War stirred the myriads of India to their depths.

India is the powder-magazine of the world, into which a spark at any moment may be thrown, followed by such an explosion as will reverberate around the globe. If English officialdom has any imagination, it will tackle the problem of India ere it be too late; but to do so it will first have to prove the superiority of Western civilisation to Indian by stamping out poverty, plague, and famine.

After reading his article we may well ask ourselves has the British occupation been such a ghastly failure as all this, have we crushed and ground down the happy peasant of former days, limited the career of the middle classes, and insulted the upper, and done nothing else? If so, it is high time we went. Mr. Desmond says nothing about vast irrigation works which have provided homes and livelihood for hundreds of thousands, ignores the fact that Britain has brought peace and order into a land rent for centuries by internecine wars. Those who rule India may be blind, as he says, but there is an old fable about a certain man who, looking only on one side of a suspended shield, fell foul of one who observed only the other.

tional use "citizen" is a democratic term and implies a right of voting, there are in practice citizens of the United Kingdom, or of Canada or any other Dominion (though not of India), where the form of government is non-elective. But there are still no citizens of the Empire, because there is no common government of the Empire in which all British subjects may take part according to a common electoral law.

The chief anomaly is that any alien naturalised in one of the Dominions ceases to become a British subject immediately he goes outside the territorial limits of any such Dominion. The citizen then becomes, for all intents and purposes, a foreigner, and if he be accorded a British passport it is only as a

courtesy. The same principle applies to naturalisation granted in the United Kingdom; and, further, in no case does the fact of being a British subject entitle a citizen to "political rights." The granting of a vote is always prescribed by the operations of local electoral laws. Mr. Jebb summarises the rights and privileges possessed by a British subject as follows:—

(1) First and foremost, the right to invoke anywhere the protection of the Crown against personal oppression, especially in a foreign country;

(2) The right to sue or be tried by British law in those foreign countries where Consular Courts have been established under the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890;

(3) The right to be married in foreign countries under the provisions of the Foreign Marriages Act, 1892;

(4) The right to have an owner's interest in a British ship. Formerly there were restrictions on the liberty of aliens to acquire and hold property generally, but in the main these have long since

been removed except as regards the ownership of ships.

As a cold matter of fact it would appear that "a migrant British subject has no advantages within the Empire over a migrant foreigner."

The whole matter was inquired into by an inter-departmental committee in 1899, and has been thoroughly debated at succeeding Imperial Conferences, with the result that a Naturalisation Bill must be sanctioned by each of the Colonial Governments in order to effect uniformity of action and to avoid the constant friction induced by the present state of affairs. The Dominion of Canada is leading the way, and has already accepted the draft proposals, but "what is still needed is only that in Britain and each self-governing Dominion public opinion should be moved to insist that the requisite legislation, being non-contentious, shall not be postponed to measures of party interest, but shall be introduced and passed in each legislature without delay."

## PARAGRAPHS ABOUT PEOPLE.

### PRESIDENT WILSON'S SELF-SACRIFICE.

Mr. Harvey, editor of the *North American Review*, writes pessimistically on the future of President Wilson's administration. He does not fail, though, to give him personally a full meed of praise:—

That the President himself has erred grievously in some respects we have felt impelled to indicate as clearly as might be, to obviate, if possible, unfortunate repetitions, but much, very much, is atoned for by his extraordinary faithfulness to duty. We doubt if among all of Mr. Wilson's predecessors can be named a President who gave himself so completely, so unsparingly, to his work. He need have no apprehension whatever that the country fails to recognise and appreciate to the utmost his really splendid application to the public service, but the fact that self-sacrifice such as this merits exceptional consideration cannot be too frequently or too strongly emphasised.

### RAMPOLLA.

*The Rassegna Nazionale* publishes an article on the last years of Cardinal Rampolla's life, based on a number of his private letters. These all bear testimony to his dignified resolve to have nothing further to do with politics, and to his desire to devote his days to literary work. "Oh, if all my work could be concentrated in the Vatican library how pleased I should be!" he writes on one occasion. Other letters refer to the annoyance caused him by the frequent use made of his name in all the ecclesiastical controversies of recent years. His loyal devotion to the memory of Leo XIII. transpires in many a phrase. "Never was he so great," declares the writer, "as after his fall from power," and to the end his "little

hermitage" behind St. Peter's attracted all the most distinguished visitors to Rome.

#### CHRISTIAN MEN IN PLACES OF PUBLIC TRUST.

All parties or groups of men hesitate to nominate for the highest positions men of immoral or doubtful habits. The present Administration in Washington is a fine illustration of this. President Wilson, the Vice President, and the Secretary of State are all elders in the Presbyterian Church. The Secretary of Commerce, War, and the Treasury and the Attorney-General are Episcopalian. The Secretary of the Navy is a Methodist, and the Postmaster-General is a Baptist. The same Christian character is seen also in the public men of Great Britain. From King and President, through the various grades of officials of both England and the United States, Christian men are more and more in the places of power and influence—Hon. S. B. Capen, M.A., LL.D., in *The Church Missionary Review*.

#### TOLSTOY AND TURGENEV.

In *La Revue de Paris* Count Elie Tolstoy, speaking of the relations between his father and Turgenev, says one of the reasons for their many disputes was that the two men had very little in common beyond literary interests, and Turgenev, who knew and admired Tolstoy as a literary man of genius, could never reconcile himself to what he termed Tolstoy's "cranks." After his advice to him to give all his strength to literature, he was offended it was not followed.

#### MAARTEN MAARTENS.

Mr. St. John Adcock says justly, in *The Bookman*, that Maarten Maartens occupies a unique place among English novelists in that, though he writes in English, and his work belongs legitimately to English literature, he remains a Dutchman, his home is still at Doorn in Holland, and he visits England only occasionally. In his native country Mynheer Van der Poorten-Schwartz has led a sort of double existence. People who know the retiring country gentle-

man have sometimes found it difficult to associate him with the famous novelist, who has written in English the truest and the most memorable stories of Dutch life that have ever been written; and some, when they have learnt the truth, resent the fact that a fellow-Dutchman should write about them in a foreign tongue, and are inclined to think that whatever is written in such circumstances should be purely eulogistic. But, Mr. Adcock says:—

Some of his Dutch merchants may be sordid and unscrupulous in their pursuit of gain, and the national thriftiness and respect for social prestige may rub the bloom from some of his love-idylls; but, on the other hand, he reveals to you the finer qualities of his race, the quiet chivalry, the spirit of self-sacrifice, the steady endurance, the courage in face of disaster, the acute, almost morbid moral sensitiveness that manifests themselves on occasion in the humblest and most ignorant Dutchman as well as in the cultured and important.

#### THE KAISER.

In *La Revue* Princess Radziwill, in a further instalment of her Reminiscences of the Court of Berlin, gives a sketch of the present Emperor, whom she knew before he came to the throne, but whom she has never seen since. At that time, she says, it was impossible not to be impressed by his remarkable intelligence, by the originality of his mind, and the strength of his reasoning; besides which he possessed great personal magnetism. Even at that early age his conversation was most brilliant, and he seldom failed to convert his interrogators to his opinion. She thinks that when one takes into consideration the events of the twenty-five years of his reign, it is impossible not to recognise that his proclaimed love of peace is sincere, and that his efforts have constantly been to maintain it. He came to the throne under tragic circumstances, and played a rôle he would never have done now; but his nature was sound, even if his judgment was not quite correct. After a reign of half a century, and after many events, both happy and sad, he appears stripped of illusions, but always ready to do that which he believes to be his duty.

## THE KIKUYU HERESY CHARGE.

It is good to find an entirely dispassionate statement about the events at Kikuyu, which led up to the charge of heresy made by the Bishop of Zanzibar against the Bishops of Uganda and Mombasa. This Mr. Eugene Stock gives in the *Contemporary Review*. He briefly outlines the position of mission work in Uganda and British East Africa.

It cannot be doubted that the exceptional success of Christianity in Uganda is, humanly speaking, due in no small degree, though of course not entirely, to the fact that instead of Protestant Christianity being represented by a dozen missions working side by side, each in its own way, and each gathering its little band of converts, the Church has been one. In British East Africa the position is entirely different, owing to the number of distinct Protestant Missions; and it was to remedy as far as possible the disadvantages of a divided and subdivided Christendom that the Kikuyu Conference was held.

He gives illustrations of the practical difficulties that may arise where different Missions are working in the same or contiguous areas. In India, in the Pacific, and elsewhere, what is known as the "Comity of Missions" has helped to promote kindly feeling between different missionaries and to prevent friction. The need for delimitation of territory has been fully recognised. It is better that the Church in Uganda should be one Anglican Church, and the Church in Fiji one Methodist Church, than that there should be either in Uganda or in Fiji half-a-dozen independent and competing churches. The half-dozen might be perfectly friendly, and entirely loyal to missionary comity; they might even arrange some kind of inter-communion; but they would lose all the advantage of a common organic life and a common ruling authority; and their influence on surrounding heathendom would be far less than if they were organically one.

The Kikuyu Conference was not a "thing done suddenly." The preliminary gathering was held at Nairobi as long ago as 1909.

The leaders of the Missions in British East Africa had been deeply impressed with the problems before them. They were in the midst of Pagan tribes having an aggregate population of some four millions on an area of 180,000 square miles, with many superstitions and no organised religion, but ready to be absorbed by any strong body bringing them a definite creed and a regular society to join. They were face to face with the powerful forces of Mohammedanism. What kind of resistance to the march of Islam could be offered by a dozen little Christian communities unconnected with one another? The Church in Uganda had proved a real fortress in the path of the northern invaders; its strength, humanly speaking, lying in its oneness, not merely of faith and spirit, but of organic life. How could a similar fortress be built up to protect the tribes in British East Africa and secure to them the blessings of the Gospel? Eight or nine Missions, independent of one another, were there. To unite them, representing as they did different Christian bodies at the home base, was not within the bounds of possibility; but was it impossible to agree upon certain common lines which might by God's blessing eventually issue in an united East African Church?

Rev. J. J. Willis, a C.M.S. missionary, was a moving spirit in the first gathering. When the Kikuyu Conference was held he had become Bishop of Uganda. The result of this Conference was the adoption of the scheme of union by the four principal Missions—the C.M.S., the Church of Scotland, the Africa Inland Mission and the United Free Methodist Mission. The scheme has yet to be approved by the Churches and Societies at home.

Bishop Willis has published a very able statement explaining the "Proposed Scheme of Federation," and appended to it the actual "constitution" provisionally adopted. The "basis of Federation" consists in a) "the loyal acceptance of the Holy Scriptures as supreme rule of Faith and Practice," and of the Apostles' and Nicene Creeds "as a general expression of fundamental Christian belief"; b) "recognition of common membership"; c) "regular administration of Baptism and the Lord's Supper by outward signs"; d)

"a common form of Church organisation"; which last provision practically means the formation of local Church councils on the lines adopted in the Uganda Church. Then the federated Missions are to encourage "similar forms and usages in public worship," and a pattern of liturgical service is appended, following the general lines of the Anglican Prayer-book, but of a simple character such as is aimed at in many mission-hall services at home. The Anglican services, as in Uganda, where the whole Prayer-book is translated, are not cut down, but the other Missions engage to adopt the simpler form suggested, as more suitable for new converts in non-civilised districts. Then "for the present," "all recognised ministers in their own churches" are to be "welcomed as visitors to preach in other churches"; and certain rules are suggested for the native ministry. And Bishop Willis explains that while a minister of a non-episcopal Church cannot fully minister in Anglican Churches, it is hoped that he may be allowed to preach, as lay readers do at home.

The "common membership" mentioned is not of this or that particular body, but of the "Holy Catholic Church of Christ," which comprises all duly-baptised persons.

As regards the admission to the Holy Communion in Anglican Churches of members of other bodies, who therefore have not been confirmed, the Bishop refers to the rubric which on the face of it forbids this, but pleads the difference between the home country and these outlying territories of the Empire (or indeed elsewhere). In British East Africa, he says, practically the only services for Europeans are Anglican; and non-episcopalians have no opportunity of partaking of the Lord's Supper except in Anglican Churches. "Are they to be repelled?" he asked; and if not, *a fortiori*, native converts cannot be repelled.

There are also proposed rules concerning marriages, discipline, and "county of Missions."

Most people, says Mr. Stock, would look on the scheme as a kind of gentle "levelling up" towards the Anglican standard; and one's surprise is both that Anglicans should object to it, and that non-Anglicans should so readily adopt it. The proceedings closed with a Communion service, and it is over this service that the controversy has taken place. It was held in the one sacred building available—the Mission Church of the Scottish Mission. Bishop Peel of Mombasa officiated, Kikuyu being geographically within the area of his episcopal jurisdiction, and, of course, he used the Anglican service. All the delegates were "bidden to the supper," and only two or three "made excuse."

I confess, says Mr. Stock, I cannot conceive in what way the two Anglican Bishops were compromised. I should have supposed that, on the most exalted theory of the Episcopate, a bishop could celebrate the Holy Communion anywhere, his own presence qualifying the place. The person compromised, if anyone was, I should suppose to be the Presbyterian minister who lent his church for an Anglican service. As for the admission of non-Anglicans to participation, it has been sanctioned for special occasions or in special circumstances in many parts of the world by bishops of many shades of theological and ecclesiastical opinion.

After a brief reference to Bishop Weston, of Zanzibar, Mr. Stock says:—

There is no doubt that his conscience has been deeply wounded by the proceedings at Kikuyu. To appreciate his feelings one must try to understand his profound belief in what he regards as the Holy Catholic Church, separation from which makes, in his view, all the Protestant denominations schismatical. With them, therefore, no kind of "federation" or "inter-communion" is possible. To think thus is to them the barest faithfulness to God's truth. Let us respect his convictions, however impossible it may be for us to share them.

It is difficult to believe that the charge of heresy will be pressed. Most men would be glad to see it frankly withdrawn. But of much greater importance will be the Archbishop of Canterbury's judgment, or opinion, or counsel, or whatever it may be called, on the real question—viz., the proposed scheme of "Federation"; and for that we must wait, looking to the Divine Head of the entire Church of Christ for His gracious guidance.

## CAN THE MEXICANS PROGRESS?

An English engineer, Mr. A. W. Warwick, who, since 1897, has spent several months of every year in Mexico and other Spanish-speaking countries, writes in the *Forum* in reply to the query, "Can the Mexicans Progress?" Mr. Warwick's observations on the efficiency of Mexican labour differ from those of many foreigners, who, in writing on the subject, have given isolated personal experiences.

Mr. Warwick's general conclusion is that while in some parts of the country the labour is fairly efficient, in other parts it is of very low grade, and cannot be keyed up to doing economical work. On the whole, it is decidedly inferior. As an isolated case of inferior work in efficiency, Mr. Warwick cites a mine in which an average of rather more than 3000 men are employed. The output of this mine is about 650 tons of ore a day. Under the same conditions in the mine about 600 American miners would make that production, or, in this case, it would take five Mexicans to produce as much ore as one American miner.

Better than this isolated example, however, as a basis for generalisation, would be statistics from occupations in which Mexicans work under Mexican direction. Mr. Warwick calls attention to the fact that about 3,000,000 Mexicans are engaged in agriculture, or more than 75 per cent. of all males engaged in gainful occupations. Yet, in spite of the fact that Mexico is one of the most fertile countries in the world, it has for many years failed to produce sufficient food for its inhabitants. The Mexican labourer is known to suffer from malnutrition, and yet 75 per cent. of the males of the country cannot maintain even the low Mexican standard of living.

Excessive use of intoxicants and an unbalanced and insufficient dietary may have much to do with the inefficiency of Mexican labour, yet Mr. Warwick is inclined to assign the real cause of this inefficiency to racial temperament. He reminds us that the well-born and educated Spaniard never soils his hands with manual labour, while the Indian is

characterised by producing only that which supplies his own needs. He is not a producer for the markets. The race formed by the union of the Spaniard and the Indian, then, could hardly have any conception of the innate dignity of labour. In Mexico only the lowly and ignorant engage in manual labour. There is no future in such occupations, and consequently the Mexican labourer is without ambition and his efficiency is correspondingly low.

The remarkable commercial expansion in Mexico in the ten years 1901 to 1910, inclusive, was entirely due, in Mr. Warwick's opinion, to foreigners and foreign capital. British, American and German managers, engineers, foremen and mechanics constructed the railroads, built the harbours, and erected the factories of the country; British and American engineers operated the mines. Yet, even in 1910, the limits of expansion had been reached, owing to labour shortage. Japanese and Chinese immigration was encouraged to make good the deficiency. Yet it is contended that the efficiency of the Mexicans, instead of increasing, actually became less.

In those first ten years of the present century, a period frequently cited to show the growing prosperity of the Mexican people, there was, according to Mr. Warwick, actually no improvement in agricultural methods, and from the Rio Grande to the Yucatan, he asserts that there was not a single railroad, factory, or irrigation project fostered by purely Mexican capital and designed and executed by Mexican engineers. Furthermore, he maintains that in spite of a long period of instruction by foreigners, the Mexican engineers and workmen could not efficiently operate the railroads, electric light, works, smelters or factories of the country if all the foreigners were withdrawn.

The only real hope for Mexico as an independent nation, in Mr. Warwick's opinion, "lies in throwing wide open the doors to immigration as all the other American countries have done. Otherwise its absorption by the United States is inevitable."

## THE FILIPINOS INCAPABLE OF SELF-GOVERNMENT.

The announcement of the Government at Washington that hereafter it will appoint a majority of native members to the Philippine Commission, thus transferring responsibility for local legislation from the United States to the Filipino people, has renewed the discussion of the question whether the Filipinos are capable of self-government. This question forms the subject of an article contributed to the *North American Review*, by Captain George H. Shelton, U.S.A., who, in addition to three years' service in the Philippines, has been attached to the Bureau of Insular Affairs at Washington.

Captain Shelton regards this recent concession as only another step along the path of popular government which has been steadily pursued in American conduct of Philippine affairs since the Treaty of Paris. Against this progress, as Captain Shelton rightly says, there can be no reasonable objection so long as the Filipinos show themselves equal to the responsibilities involved. His article, therefore, is not directed against this or any other reasonable step, but against what he describes as the "jump to independence, without regard to where the Filipinos or the Americans are going to alight." He reminds us that the Jones Bill, reported in the House at Washington during the last Congress, provided for independence partial on passage and complete after eight years. In his view, nothing but the welfare of the Filipinos can provide an honest basis for settlement. The cost of the Philippines and their value to America are not to be considered beside the question of what will assure reasonable peace and progress in the Islands.

Furthermore, it is not a question whether the Filipinos unaided can do as much for themselves as the States have done for them. "No one believes they can; it is a question simply whether alone they could do sufficiently well—whether independence would mean progress or retrogression." Cap-

tain Shelton counts himself a friend of the Filipinos, and, speaking as their friend, he maintains that they are lacking now, individually and collectively, in capacity for self-government, and particularly for self-government under republican forms, and that if left to themselves chaos will sooner or later result.

Experience has taught America that, as a people, the Filipinos are easily led, and since the establishment of civil government in the Islands, the United States have found few practical difficulties in governing them. Captain Shelton argues, however, that people easily led in one direction are easily led in another, and with the development of equally powerful leaders, division and corresponding difficulty in control might readily follow. Generosity, morality, hospitality, and other qualities imputed to the Filipinos do not, of themselves, signify capacity for progress or self-control. For progress in any direction there must be always energy and initiative, and in these two qualities the Filipinos are admittedly lacking. No Malay people has ever revealed these qualities, and during the centuries of Spanish domination there was no opportunity for the Filipinos to develop them. Under Spain the Filipinos were Christianised, but were held purposely in ignorance and superstition. Energy was discouraged; initiative was punished. Only with the advent of the Americans was there opportunity provided for the development of these qualities, and it seems inconceivable, says Captain Shelton, "that a people lacking them at the outset, and held for more than three centuries in an environment preventing their development, could in a dozen years develop either energy or initiative to a point likely to be a controlling factor in their immediate future."

The men who have achieved prominence in public life and in the professions are really not Filipinos. These men and every other native born that has reached

distinction in the Islands are *mestizos*—mixed of blood. Most of these men are Chinese *mestizos*; their fathers, or grandfathers, or great-grandfathers were Chinese.

The *mestizos* form, comparatively speaking, a small fraction of the Filipino people. In this, however, the Chinese abound. It was said by former Governor-General Wright that there was not a single family of prominent domineering Filipinos who had not Chinese

blood. What would happen, Captain Shelton asks, if we were to turn the Islands adrift and leave them to the dominance of a few thousand Chinese half-bloods? Will these *mestizos* attempt to find a future for the pure-blood native, to raise him to their standard, socially and politically? This seems unlikely, for the *mestizos* despise the pure blood. What, then, will be the outcome? First of all, says Captain Shelton, it will be class control, then class hatred, and then—chaos.

## CHINA A GREAT MANUFACTURING COUNTRY.

Influences are continually brought to bear on American manufacturers to stimulate experiments in trade expansion throughout the Far East. Especially is this true of the interior of China, which is recognised on all hands as one of the great future markets of the world. In the *Engineering Magazine*, Mr. Lewis R. Freeman, who has given much personal attention to the subject and writes with full authority, discusses some of the trade opportunities which are open to American exporters in that part of the world, pointing out, at the same time, a few of the mistakes that have already been made through failure to understand the lines of China's own industrial development.

Mr. Freeman shows that of the 400,000,000 people in China very few are as yet in the market for foreign goods. They are now buying, of course, great quantities of cotton goods, illuminating oil, and tobacco, the three great staples of foreign trade. But as concerns other commodities the Chinese masses are still prospective buyers rather than actual customers.

Since 1911 China's trade has been so much upset by the revolution and by the unsettled conditions following it that Mr. Freeman does not regard the figures for the last two years as of much value. In the decade from 1900 to 1909, inclusive, China's net imports almost doubled in value, while the exports rose in value from £18,000,000 to £40,000,000. It would seem, therefore, that China was, before the revolution, well on the way towards wiping out the

balance of trade which stands against it. The figures for the year 1910 showed an increase of imports of but 6 per cent., as against 22 per cent. for the exports. It should not be assumed that the failure of the value of imports to rise faster is due to any slackening of the Chinese demand for the classes of goods bought from abroad, but, as Mr. Freeman shows in his article, China is beginning to manufacture extensively on her own account. During that decade, China's imports increased about 100 per cent., or at the rate of 10 per cent. a year, while during the same period of America's exports to China increased but a little over 7 per cent. or less than one-half of one per cent. a year. It appears, therefore, that the American exporter has not had his proportionate share in the increase. The showing in the matter of imports into the States from China is equally unsatisfactory, for, while China's sales to the world at large increased 122 per cent. in the ten years, the increase in the value of exports to the United States amounted to but 33 per cent. China's total trade in this ten years about doubled, but her trade with America increased only 18 per cent.

Mr. Freeman shows that American exporters have paid dearly for their lack of knowledge as to the undercurrents of Chinese demand. A striking instance of this was furnished several years ago in the ambitious but ill-advised attempts of interests in the Pacific Northwest to supply China with flour. By the time James J. Hill, then President of the

Great Northern Railway, had built two 21,000 ton steamers to carry flour direct from Washington and Oregon to Shanghai and Hongkong, it had been proved that wheat could be made quite as profitable a crop as any other on the uplands of temperate China, and Chinese flour mills in the Yangtse valley were almost equal to supplying the native demand for flour. To-day it is said that scarcely any American flour is sold to the Chinese of middle and north China. Most of the £150,000 worth that is annually imported is bought by foreigners, or by the natives of tropical and sub-tropical China, where wheat cannot be grown, and even this demand is beginning to be supplied by flour from the mills of Shanghai.

China's achievement in the milling of flour is taken by Mr. Freeman as an indication of what that country may do in the manufacturing of other commodities for which it has the raw products. This applies, he thinks, to the supply of cotton goods, although the best Chinese raw cotton is of a low grade, and it will be some time before the country will become independent of a foreign market. As to rails, bridge materials and other steel products, most of which have heretofore been imported from Europe and America, China will ultimately be independent of import. It is known that the country has more iron, and probably more coal, than any other nation of the world. Enough of these products has already been opened up within reach of either railways or

navigable rivers to serve the industrial needs of the country for centuries.

Mr. Freeman shows conclusively that the Chinese are successfully elaborating the raw materials which Nature has given them, and that it will not, therefore, profit foreign nations, least of all the United States, to endeavour to build up a trade with China along these lines. Believing that China will develop within the next ten or twenty years into a great manufacturing nation, while at the same time her demand for a better and different class of goods than she herself can produce will materially increase, Mr. Freeman holds that goods into which mechanical skill and inventive genius enter should be supplied almost exclusively by the United States, which has not, and will not, have a serious rival in those lines. They should, in fact, furnish the bulk of the machinery with which China is working out her industrial destiny. Mr. Freeman specifies such lines as factory, mining, and electrical machinery, locomotives, and the higher classes of rolling stock, electric-railway equipment, many classes of lighter agricultural machinery, and a long list of other things, such as typewriters, cash registers, sewing machines, duplicators, and the like, in which occur the fullest expression of American ingenuity, and which, therefore, will always keep ahead of imitation and independent of competition. This, in his opinion, marks clearly and sharply the easiest and practically the only lines of advance upon the Chinese market.

## WHAT JAPAN IS DOING IN KOREA.

A business man's impressions of what is going on in Korea and Southern Manchuria, and how the Japanisation of this vast region is progressing, are recorded in an article in the *Far East*, a weekly published in Tokyo.

The writer, Mr. K. P. Swenson, who has a business of his own in the Japanese capital, is strongly impressed with the difference between life and things in general in the Island Empire itself

and in its continental possessions. He says on this point:

In Japan the period of the rapid acquiring and application of Western improvements has passed, and the growth of an already Westernised country is going on in a natural and normal way. Moreover, with this development is to be noticed the existence of more or less backward tendencies, or lack of progress, just as may be found in any country that has become accustomed to an existing order.

However, there is "not the least reflection of these backward tendencies to be found wherever Japanese initiative has been exerting itself on the mainland."

In Dairen, especially where the Government and the South Manchurian Railway Company seem to have an unlimited amount of capital to utilise, the visitor beholds a display of civic attractions that leaves him wondering what it is all about. Here there is a magnificent 500,000 yen hotel, which is just being completed. When asked where and how the little town of Dairen was ever going to get a respectable number of guests for this huge hotel, a Japanese resident, with all seriousness, replied that it would come handy to accommodate visitors at the coming coronation! Like the hotel there are other beneficent institutions in Dairen, such as a perfect tramcar system, up-to-date sanitary provisions, any number of asphalt-paved streets, which seem to stretch surprisingly far out into the suburbs, and, to crown all, is a motor-car street sprinkler that is sure to make its presence known to every visitor. Also, the inhabitants of Dairen are provided with an elaborate electric park, where hundreds of electric lights shine forth to delight the small crowd that gathers there evenings. All of these things go to impress the dweller of Tokyo how far out of date the capital of the Empire is in comparison.

To the tourist who travels through Korea there is "every visible evidence from a material standpoint of the success with which the regeneration and upbuilding of this territory is going on.

He lands at Fusen, a model port furnished with every facility for handling transportation, and realises at once that he is no longer in the little country of Japan. There is an entirely different atmosphere that pervades all. For one thing he is apt to observe a different personal feeling on the part of the Japanese people, the spirit of security, as it were, that comes from the power of the Government. The dependence of a large part of the population on the supervision and control of a paternal government creates an atmosphere different from that of the busy industrialism of Japan. There is a spirit of indifference which grades itself from the sense of the lack of ambition on the part of those lower down to the self-satisfied air of prosperity in the successful business man who has "gotten in" right. Over all rests the dominant influence, the spirit of the conqueror in the land of the conquered, and the domineers of this influence in the persons that go to make up a perfect and highly developed system of officialdom. In short, gold braid and uniforms are the insignia that indicate the manner in which this peaceful though aggressive campaign is being conducted.

Seoul is the urban centre of Korea, and it is naturally the centre where the Japanese are making the most of their policy of transformation.

Indeed, the visitor is inclined to receive an exaggerated notion of the progress that is going on in the rest of the country after taking in the objects of interest—plainly admitted to be of common Western origin—that seems to put the old pet relics and exalted historical landmarks in the background.

The hand of the Government is seen at every turn, "while private enterprises seem to be of a small order and accessory to the constructive work."

The narrow main streets of the original city are no more, and still valuable property continues to be condemned and streets widened according to the plan to make the city one of the most up-to-date in the East. Pictures indicate better than words the great work that the Japanese have already accomplished in the beautifying and modernising of what may be called the "official" rather than the industrial city of Keijo (Seoul). The country takes on a more prosperous and businesslike aspect as one proceeds northward. It is less barren than the southern portion through which the railroad passes, and farming is carried on on a grander and more profitable scale. In this region too, are the lumber and mining interests that are now in the course of development.

Leaving the station of Shingishu, which is the northern terminus of the Chosen Government Railways, the traveller crosses the great Yalu River bridge to the city of Antung, which is in Chinese territory, where it might be expected there would be the usual show of change of authority, but such is not the case.

The customs officials in Antung are Japanese. They are officials provided by the South Manchurian Railway. This railroad is the one great power that constitutes at once a means of opening up the country and indirectly an obstacle to any commercial intrusion that may be attempted by outside competitors. This railroad is a monopoly in the truest sense of the word. There is no competition, nor are there restrictions from without to interfere with what it deems a most efficient management. It is operating in accordance with its own free will, or, more properly speaking, the will of the Japanese Government, since it is now in control of the Colonial Department. Under the name of the South Manchurian Railways, this department controls, in addition to 700 miles of railroad, a marine transpor-

tation system, harbour works, electric power and light plants, gas works, hotel management, mining, trading, and a form of corporate management known as "local administration works." It is a striking example of how a railroad, operating with a view to increasing its receipts as a transportation medium, may participate in all kinds of enterprises, even though such enterprises may not be profitable in themselves. In contrast to the over-expenditure and losses in certain branches of this organisation, the mining end of it at least seems sufficiently profitable to make up for all deficiencies. Over half the total receipts for the first half of the present fiscal year were derived from the company's coal mines in Fushun. The mines are constantly increasing their output, now amounting to over 2,500,000 tons per year, and the profits derived from this source will go on increasing and continue to be a steady influence and a means of guaranteeing their regular dividend.

The guarantee of Japanese suzerainty lies in the power of a railroad, backed by the Government.

Manifestations of this power and backing are seen in an aggressive and organised unit operating an unorganised and sparsely settled country. The presence of Japanese settlers and business men demands the protection of the home government. Hence the movement of Japanese currency towards Manchuria, the establishing of their banks in Mukden, the desire for the issuance of passports through the hands of the Japanese instead of the Chinese, all of which point to ultimate Japanese sovereignty. There is no opposition from within to this peaceful invasion except that to be found in the customary policy of obstruction to foreign enterprise always present in Chinese territory. Chinese authority is, however, a negligible quantity, and opposition, should it come at all, must come from without.

## PRINCE IN MEDIÆVAL DAYS.

There died, late in November, in Japan, the last of that picturesque survival of mediæval rulers, the Shoguns. Prince Tokugawa was 77 years old. He was the last member of an order of unofficial but very real rulers of Japan who held the reins of power for seven centuries, and were overthrown in 1868 by the late Mutsuhito. A vivid account of the Shoguns, and particularly of the late Prince Tokugawa, is contributed to the London *Graphic* by Lucien Wolf. He says:—

There died the other day, at the early age of seventy-seven, an estimable old gentleman, quite twentieth-century in his urbanity and the cut of his clothes, who was actually born in the Middle Ages! He was Prince Tokugawa, the last of the Shoguns, that fearsome dynasty of Japanese Mayors of the Palace whose picturesque usurpation of seven hundred years came to an end when the revolution of the Daimyos restored the then Boy-Emperor to the rightful powers of his illustrious House. That was in 1868, but in reality it was ages ago. When Lord Redesdale last met Prince Tokugawa at Tokyo in 1906, and found him a grave, frock-coated nobleman of exquisite manners, the first thing the ex-Shogun said to him was, "Things have changed a good deal since you and I met at Osaka." It sounds like one of those banalities of old fogeydom one hears almost every day; but the real meaning of it has no parallel. That meeting at Osaka in the later sixties was some-

thing like the appearance of Mark Twain's Yankee at the Court of King Arthur.

At that time Japan was in the throes of her War of the Roses.

The Shogun was fighting desperately against the Imperialists, not only for the privileges of his House, but for the last days of Japanese chivalry, and—obscurantism. That meeting at Osaka deserves to be remembered, and Lord Redesdale (then British Secretary of Legation, accredited to the Tycoon) has given us a worthy vignette of it:—

"It was after the battle of Fushima, and he was riding back to Osaka, a beaten man, at the head of his army, surrounded by a bodyguard of warriors, helmeted and visored, clad in the ancient armour of Japan. It was not only a picturesque sight never to be forgotten, it was also a day fateful in history."

Forty years later the Shogun paid visits of ceremony in a smart brougham, like any other gentleman of his period, with a simple footman in place of the spearmen and bowmen and mail-clad retainers who escorted him in his early days. He had adapted himself completely to the new conditions of Japanese life, had become a tea-planter on a large scale, and had established his Samurais on allotments on his vast estates. It reminds one of Sydney Smith's robber Barons of the Rhine, who in later times came down to the valleys and turned innkeepers. But they managed these things much more quickly and prettily in Japan. In spite of his tremendous chronological transition, Prince Tokugawa carried with him into his new life all the dignity of the old.

## SCIENCE AND RESEARCH.

### VOCIFEROUS MAN.

Dr. Louis Robinson cultivates the quality of lucidity, to the great advantage of the layman, who will appreciate the very interesting article on "The Relations of Speech to Human Progress," which the painstaking doctor contributes to *Science Progress*. The paper covers the widest field of enquiry, and suggests many useful lines of study.

Dr. Robinson sets out to show the necessity of speech to primeval man when surrounded by the dangers of the jungle, and assumes that the interjections of our grammar books are the survivals of man's earliest efforts to communicate his feelings to his fellows, the nature of these sounds differing only in degree from those grunts and growls which satisfy the lower creation, whose keener sense of sight, hearing and smell have served them in the absence of more elaborate speech.

In a few graphic pictures the writer indicates the obvious advantages to a primitive people in avoiding danger and securing intelligent co-operation in the prime needs of life, hunting, fighting:—

Let us imagine our ancient and almost inarticulate forefather arriving at the common lair after an encounter with some wild beast from which he had escaped with difficulty. His scared look and blood-stained skin provoke cries of distress and wonder, and he is led—probably through the sympathetic curiosity of the "women" to give some sort of a narrative of what has occurred. His words are very few. A growl, roar, or grunt, with a few characteristic movements, represent the specific beast that attacked him. Probably imitated sounds mostly stood for nouns in his "composition," and gestures took the place of verbs, while adjectives giving the degree of his pain and terror would be conveyed by a mimicry of his own animal cries of distress uttered at the time. The total result, however, would be that the young pre-human things sitting on their heels open-mouthed round about him could not fail to learn, even from such a halting account of an adventure, a great deal that would be of service to them if they ever found themselves in a kindred plight.

It does not seem a very far cry from this primitive recital to the tribal narrative of the day's doings indulged in to-day by the lower savages. The neces-

sity of speech in the long struggle for existence can be seen best by appreciating the power and influence of the tribe which, by means of articulate speech, could plan the defeat of a tribe lacking this desirable qualification.

Dr. Robinson indulges in many fascinating speculations as to the workings of man's wonderfully intricate mental machinery.

Dr. Louis Robinson is one of the numerous band of English scientists of Quaker ancestry which includes such names as Dalton, Lister, Oliver, Jonathan Hutchinson and Silvanus Thompson. He was born at Saddlecombe, near Brighton, in 1857, and was educated at the Friends' schools at Ackworth and York. He studied medicine at St. Bartholomew's Hospital and at Newcastle, and took his M.D. degree in 1889, being gold medallist of his year. After being engaged in hospital and research work for several years he published some papers on "Atavism in Human Infants," and other evolutionary questions in *The Nineteenth Century Journal of Anatomy, British Medical Journal*, etc., and read his memorable paper on "The Prehensile Power of Infants" before the British Association at Edinburgh, where he showed his photographs of young babies hanging by their heads to a stick, which have been reproduced all the world over.

Dr. Robinson belongs to no "school" or clique in the scientific world, and by choice avoids most Societies and other assemblies of learned people. If he had been less of a recluse his work would most probably have received much fuller recognition in this country. As it is, although many of his essays have been translated into every civilised language, his fame is probably greater in Germany, America, and even in Japan, than in the suburb where he lives.

During the last few years he has been at work upon the problem of the abolition of the murderous house-fly, and has had several workers engaged in his

private laboratory with this end in view. One result is an invention already patented for completely clearing sick rooms and hospital wards of these dangerous pests. This is shortly to be taken up commercially, so that it can be supplied wherever wanted, and, if it is as effective as the inventor believes it to be, should prove a most valuable help in checking fly-borne diseases.

#### THE EARTH'S INTERIOR.

Professor Borne, of Breslau, writes a very interesting article in the *Deutsche Revue* on "Our Knowledge of the Interior of the Earth." This is a subject which, up to recent times, has been a matter of mere speculation. Now, however, the various researches all lead to one conclusion.

The study that has given us the most direct evidence is that of earthquakes. An earthquake sends out disturbances in all directions through the earth, and the speed with which these disturbances travel tell us the nature of the substance through which they pass. From this we learn that the centre of the earth must be a homogeneous, heavy, and very rigid mass, surrounding which is a shell of lighter matter, which shell is not much thicker than 1000 inches, and is similar in substance to the rocks which exist on the surface of the earth. The central mass is probably of metal, and is heavier and more rigid than any substance we know in earth.

Disturbances from an earthquake also travel round the surface of the earth, and from a study of these we learn that

only a small portion of the crust is liquid, and that these liquid portions are all at definite depth, and are irregularly distributed, and probably consist of volcanic lavas; again, the fact that the earth responds only to a very minute extent to the action of the sun and moon, which causes the tides in the sea, shows that it must be of very great rigidity.

The discovery of radium has given us a further confirmation. In all the rocks which form the crust of the earth, radium and its allied substances are found; these bodies are giving off heat all the time. If we calculate the heat given out, supposing that radium were distributed throughout all the earth in the same quantity as it is found on the surface, we find that the earth, instead of gradually cooling, would be getting gradually hotter, which we know is not the case.

If we examine the meteorites which fall on the earth, and which are formed from the breaking up of other worlds, we find they consist either of rocks similar to those on earth, which contain radioactive bodies, or of iron, which contains practically none. Therefore, from these two facts we are driven to conclude that radium is not equally dispersed throughout the earth, but that the central kernel consists of metal, probably of iron, which contains no radioactive substance. Thus we see that all different methods of testing the matter lead practically to the same conclusion—the heavy, very rigid, solid central mass, covered by a lighter crust.

## FUR AND

## FEATHER.

*Wild Life* is without doubt the best produced monthly of its class in Great Britain, and from Mr. Douglas English, the editor, we are glad to hear that the future prospects of the publication are distinctly encouraging. *Wild Life* amply justifies its claim to be a literary and pictorial record of the best observational work which is being accomplished at the present time in natural history.

Among the rare animals that have recently arrived at the Zoological Gardens in Regent's Park, London, is included a Nine-Belted Armadillo (*Tatoua novemcincta*) from Mexico. Of this animal Mr. E. G. Boulenger says the snout and the closely approximate ears are very long. The carapace is quite soft and flexible, and does not form nearly so efficient a protection as in the common species. The legs are also

longer, and carry the body higher off the ground.

Considerable interest has been created at the "Zoo" by the receipt, from Mr. R. P. Wheaton, a well-known breeder of game birds in Somerset, of a hybrid between a peacock and a domestic hen. Peafowl and guineafowl hybrids are fairly well known, but this is only the second occasion that one between the peacock and domestic fowl has been received.

Tunisia has furnished the Insect House at the "Zoo" with a number of Scarab Beetles. Mr. Boulenger remarks that these insects are well known from their habit of rolling about balls of dung, and were held sacred by the ancient Egyptians, who thought that their actions when rolling these balls were symbolical of the planetary and lunar revolutions. In the autumn the female selects a large quantity of dung and forms it into a ball, often as large as a tennis ball. This she rolls along until a suitable place is found for the construction of a small underground chamber in which it is buried, and in which the eggs are deposited.

#### BIRDS OF FASHION.

Mr. S. L. Bensusan contributes a valuable article on "The Birds of Fashion" to the *Strand Magazine*. He says:—

A bird admitted on all sides to be in danger of extinction is the goura, or crowned pigeon of the Indian Archipelago and New Guinea. The beautiful compressed crest on its head has created a dangerous trade demand, but unfortunately the absence either of the crest or of the existing fashion would do little to save the bird, because it is large, so very good to eat, and so extremely stupid. It frequents dense forests, lives on berries, seeds and grain, and lays no more than two eggs in the nest it builds in some tree. Happily the bird can be provided with a new habitat. Even now it is to be found living in English aviaries, and the writer saw a fine pair for sale in Covent Garden only a few months ago, the price asked for them being £10. It should be quite easy to establish reservations wherein these birds might thrive, but apart from such a step as this, their only salvation lies in the fact that a considerable part of New Guinea is still very sparsely inhabited.

#### THE HONEY BEE.

*The Edinburgh Review* contains an article by Dr. Shipley on "The Honey

Bee," which gives in full detail the marvellous life history of that tireless insect. The political economy of the hive represents the last word of utilitarianism: as the writer expresses it, "although a queen is cherished, the life of the hive is socialistic. No private property exists; all is the State's, the State provides for all. In devotion to duty, in single-mindedness of purpose, in energy expended for others, in whole-hearted devotion to the welfare of the community which shelters her, the worker-bee is unique."

There is, however, room for the strongest display of individuality: after the foundation of the comb is secured, the bees devote themselves to building the cells. "All seems unorganised, undirected, confused and without guidance. There is no foreman builder; there is no experience, for many of the builders have scarcely emerged from the pupa stage; there is no means even of seeing, for the inside of a hive is pitch dark. Yet the bees produce the cells with machine-like rapidity and mathematical accuracy."

Certainly a miracle of executive ability carried out with feminine intuition, for the male drone is only an encumbrance, and the queen-bee has her own duties, as may be gathered from Dr. Shipley's description:—

"When the queen moves on her egg-laying progress she first explores each empty cell with her antennae, putting her head deep into the cell; then turning round she clasps the edge of the cell with her hind legs and, inserting her abdomen, deposits a single egg in the centre floor of the cell. Then she passes on to the next cell, and never does she tire or in any circumstance miss a cell. During this progress she is accompanied by a small court of worker-bees, who, as courtiers should do, walk backwards before her."

The whole story reads like a fairy tale, exceeding in interest anything invented by human imagination. If Solomon had advised the sluggard to go to the bee instead of the ant for stimulus, we are afraid the object-lesson would have defeated its own object, for in harvest time each bee makes nearly one

hundred flights a day, and, as Dr. Shipley adds, "Even bee protoplasm cannot stand such a life. Working like the students at Osborne or Dartmouth 'at the double' all day, standing with vibrant wings all night, occupied with the cares of the hive in between times, never having any sleep, never taking any rest, it is little wonder that the frail body of the worker is at the height of the season worn out in five or six weeks."

#### A WONDROUS FOWL.

*The Illustrated Poultry Record* publishes "The Story of Hen No. C543," by Professor James Dryden, of Oregon, whose recent contribution to *The New York American* has fluttered the fowl-runs of the world by the discovery that a mongrel hen can beat the selected strains at the business of egg production. The biographical sketch of this hen indicates that even the humble barn door fowl may possess a very distinct individuality:—

Hen C543 was hatched on April 29, 1912. She began laying at the early age of five and a-half months; and in twelve months, or 365 days thereafter, she laid 291 eggs. From the date she was hatched to the end of her laying year there were 532 days. She therefore laid an average of more than half an egg a day, counting from the date she was hatched, and more than three-fourths of an egg during the laying year. The eggs were of white colour, and good marketable size, averaging about two ounces. She therefore laid some thirty-six pounds of eggs—nearly nine times her own weight. At 30 cents a dozen, her eggs were worth 7 dols. 25 cents. She ate heartily, of course, be-

cause the eggs came from the food. There is no way of telling exactly how much she did eat, because she was fed with a flock of fifty, and she had to take pot luck with the rest of them, but it is reasonable to suppose that this hen ate more than the poorest layers of the flock. The number of eggs laid, however, does not bear an exact relation to the food eaten, because one hen with better digestion makes better use of her food than another. I noted that she was a frequent visitor to the beef scrap hopper, and also to the protein for the egg contents and for lime for the shell. She took her daily rest after her feed of mash; and she would go back to the mash a second or third time. She was also a frequent visitor to the water dish; take her off the trap nest after laying an egg, and she goes straight to the water, some of which is later put into the egg. She would nibble at the green food which was always accessible, then walk to the scratching shed, and scratch for a stray kernel of wheat or oats. In disposition she was not the most friendly or amiable; she kept her distance; she wouldn't be a pet; she was usually on the outskirts of the flock when you entered the yard. But because this hen was a little offish, and kept herself to the outer circle, the poultry enthusiast should not make the discovery that "offishness" indicates the good layer, and then proceed to kill off all those hens of the inner circle. The next best layer in the flock was the most amiable of the fifty, and kept herself usually inside the inner circle, or around your feet. It has never been a profitable business to pick out the good layer by some external characteristic or some peculiarity of disposition.

## RANDOM READINGS.

### METHODISM IN CANADA.

Thirty-three years ago the three Methodist Churches of Canada united in the Methodist Church of Canada. The Methodist Church of Canada has now something like seven hundred thousand members. It is a live church. Canadian churches have, as a rule, full

congregations, and the financial difficulty does not, as in the churches at home, divert so much sorely needed energy from direct spiritual service. The Methodist Church and the Presbyterian Church are very much to the front in the new cities of the Prairie provinces and British Columbia. Take Regina,

for instance. A Methodist College has been opened, at a cost of something like £120,000, for the education of the sons and daughters of Methodist families of the province.—H. Jeffs, in *The Holborn Review*.

#### WONDERFUL RINGS.

In the *Occult Review* Elliott O'Donnell gives an interesting account of the mystic properties of rings. He says that from the very earliest times finger-rings have been credited with all kinds of mystic properties. There are many different types of rings; the first the writer deals with is the talismanic ring, which usually bore the symbol of some figure engraved on it. In Egypt, of course, the Scarabaeus was the favourite; what properties it was supposed to possess is not exactly known. The rings belonging to distinguished individuals are always supposed to have had miraculous properties. The nuptial ring of Joseph and the Virgin Mary was supposed to be capable of curing all illnesses; while that of Alexander the Great ensured wealth to its wearer. A third type of magical ring is that which owes its superphysical property to the material of which it is made. That is to say, certain precious stones are supposed to be under the direct influence of certain planets, and, as such, will give different virtues to their wearers. There are charmed rings which are made of various objects found in haunted localities; and medicine rings or rings containing peculiar healing properties. In Somerset and a few other counties there is still a belief in medicine rings. For example, a ring on the ring-finger stroked along any sore will heal it; and a gold marriage ring held to a stye on the eye will gradually remove it.

#### A DESERT OR A GARDEN.

The *Nuova Antologia* prints a summary of a very valuable official report just issued on the climatic and agricultural possibilities of Tripolitania. Tripolitania, we learn, is neither a new Lombardy nor even a new Egypt, but neither is it the arid desert of its detractors, and modern industry and methods of cultivation should render

large portions of it capable of fruitfulness. A system of scientific irrigation appears to be the first essential of progress.

#### SHUSTER CRITICISES WILSON.

W. Morgan Shuster contributes to *The Century* a reasonable statement of the difficulties raised by the revolution in Mexico. The writer criticises President Wilson's policy of "moral suasion" as being entirely inadequate, and argues that the present situation is by no means solely an American affair, but one in which European Powers are greatly interested.

Following this line of thought, the only practical suggestion is the coercion of Huerta by international action, and Mr. Shuster suggests that speedy settlement would follow:—

It would be no longer a case of war to the death by the proud people against the "hated" Yankees seeking to annex their country. Such an incitement would then fall on comparatively deaf ears. The existence and publication of an agreement of the Powers among themselves that the integrity of Mexican territory was to be absolutely maintained, that no forces of any nation were to be continued on Mexican soil beyond the time adjudged by all nations to be necessary to restore peace and order, and that the sole purpose of an intervention was to secure the establishment of some form of constitutional government by the Mexicans themselves, under the leadership of someone approximating a popular choice, would give the lie to those who sought to incite resistance through deceiving their more ignorant countrymen. Proud Mexicans might well be stirred into resisting bitterly the advance from Vera Cruz of American bluejackets and marines alone, but would they make war on the columns under the flags of the United States and England, France, Germany, and Spain, all engaged in the same enterprise? They would hardly feel called on to fight the whole world.

#### LONGEVITY.

F. Corridore, in the *Rivista Internazionale*, has collected some interesting statistics concerning longevity. He establishes without a doubt the superiority of women over men, which he is inclined to consider a prerogative of the sex, and not merely the result of external circumstances. As regards occupation or profession the author is able to draw no conclusions; he has found nonagenarians in every rank in life, rich and poor.

## THE NAVY AND BULL FIGHTS.

In working up to his subject of "The Regeneration of Spain" (in *Nuestro Tiempo*), the author dwells on the condition of the Spanish Navy prior to the war with the United States; the loss by accident of five ships shortly before the outbreak of hostilities was a sad misfortune, but the salient fact is that the officers and men of the fleet were not sufficiently trained although the expert opinions about men and ships were quite favourable. It was an illusion. In another contribution bull fights are condemned in a thorough-going manner; grown-ups and children talk of them and pass opinions on the merits of respective *bandilleros*, *picadores*, and *matadores*, thinking more of this "sport" than of things more profitable. The minds of the spectators are perverted and their hearts are hardened to cruelty. A nation that makes a sport of bloodshed is doomed, to give a free rendering of an old proverb.

## PRE-EXISTENCE.

The *Theosophist* contains the first part of an article by Mrs. Besant on "Memories of Past Lives." She argues that science has quite failed to account for "unconscious memory," but that it follows quite naturally from the Theosophist's theory of incarnation, which posits a Spirit of Consciousness planted in matter which develops through ages of growth, and then enters an undeveloped human body, wherein it gains experience, and at death passes to the heavenly world and further develops until it enters a more developed human frame, thus passing through many similar cycles, gaining and storing experience all the time. It is this Spirit of Consciousness which is in every human being that accounts for his instinct.

## "HAMLET" IN TURKEY.

The *Moslem World* is a quarterly review of current events, literature and thought among Mohammedans and the progress of Christian Missions in Moslem lands. Through its pages the reader is privileged to obtain many

glimpses of life and conditions in Eastern lands which are not possible in the ordinary channels, and we are glad to quote two extracts from the current issue which indicate that there is a real movement towards modern standards. The Rev Charles Trowbridge Riggs, writing on Turkey, says:—

The Government has begun to send students in considerable numbers to European and American Universities for special study; and thousands of useless clerks have been eliminated from the Government offices and their salaries saved. Ambulances, motor-cars and real fire engines are becoming common sights in Constantinople, and there are electric trolleys in Salonica and Damascus. The famous and infamous street dogs of Constantinople have been removed, albeit by a none too merciful process; the new Galata Bridge is a joy to behold; and, oh, wonder of wonders! Shakespeare's "Hamlet" long forbidden entrance into the country because it spoke of killing a king, has been translated into Turkish by a Turk, and given in the capital by an Ottoman company.

## MASTERLY INACTIVITY.

Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, in *La Revue*, deplores the agitation set on foot by certain newspapers with the intention of compelling America to interfere forcibly in the affairs of Mexico. He thinks that a conquered Mexico would prove little else than a trouble, as it would require an army larger than America possesses to keep order there. He admires President Wilson's plan of "masterly inactivity," but points out that abstention from interference may become impossible, in which case America, with the consent of those interested, must interfere.

## THE BASIS OF TRADE UNIONISM.

It is a fundamental principle of trade unionism, of all democratic bodies, and of society itself, that the minority must submit to and carry out the will of the majority. On no other method is trade unionism possible. There is an end to trade unionism if those who disagree with the majority refuse to act upon its decisions. The minority cannot be allowed to do as they please; nor if they are deliberately disloyal can they expect to get off scott-free, or remain in the union on their own terms.—*The Railway Clerk*



Lord and Lady Baden-Powell—the Chief Scout and his wife, in the grounds of her Ladyship's old home. Their son, the youngest scout, was christened last month, the Duke of Connaught being one of the godfathers.

[Topical.]

# GENERAL LOUIS BOTHA.

## The Most Conspicuous Personality of Greater Britain.

BY ALFRED G. GARDINER

Recent events in South Africa bring into prominence a figure whom circumstance, more than gifts, has made the most conspicuous personality in Greater Britain. It is not the purpose here to discuss the strike or the propriety of the methods which were employed to break it. Those methods, which have no precedent in our history, have won for General Botha for the moment an extraordinary measure of approval among the reactionaries in Great Britain, who are turning more and more to counsels of force in dealing with the problems of politics and labour. If the veto of the House of Lords has gone, then a rebel army must be enrolled to overawe Parliament, and the loyalty of the Regular Army must be undermined to make the triumph of rebellion assured. If labour is getting out of hand, then what so full of encouragement as an object lesson in martial law as a means of calming unrest? "Hands up!" and a machine gun are such a simple expedient for dealing with insurgent labour. They have been the dream of many an anxious mind in England. And now General Botha has turned that dream into a reality. He is at last a really popular figure with English society.

### THE BURGHER.

It is the latest phase of the most extraordinary career of our time. Less than fifteen years ago Louis Botha slung his rifle and his bandolier across his shoulder and, mounting his horse, set out from his lonely farm, a simple burgher, to join the commando under his old friend Lucas Meyer. He must have looked that day, as he always looks, a splendid specimen of humanity, tall, massive, broad-chested, sitting his horse like one who had been born to the saddle, hair and beard cropped close, eyes blue and candid, his manner slow and untroubled as of one who knew nothing of cities, but had lived his life among his flocks and his herds

on the solitary veldt. And yet to the eye of Mayfair, so bright in those days with thoughts of the coming triumph and the splendour of the mines that were to be won, he would have seemed a ridiculous figure. David going out with his sling and pebble to fight the Philistine could hardly have presented a more forlorn and hopeless spectacle than this stalwart farmer as he set out with his fellow burghers to meet in battle all the resources of the British Empire.

### A STRANGE REVENGE.

Nevertheless, if—remembering the Napoleonic maxim—you had looked in his knapsack that day, you would have found the promise of most wonderful things, things much more wonderful than the marshal's baton which was there. You would have found the brevet of a General of the British Army. You would have found the Premiership of the Transvaal, and behind that the Premiership of a United South Africa, stretching from the Cape to the confines of Rhodesia. And, strangest of all the ironies of history, you would have found the title of Groote Schuur. Down in the South Cecil Rhodes was dreaming and scheming to found a great South African union. The Jameson Raid had gone off at "half cock" "He has upset my apple-cart," said Rhodes. But now at last had come the war for which he had been hoping and working. After the war, the union. And here in his great palace at Groote Schuur would be the home of the first premier of the new British Confederation. He did not know that he had built an official home for that stalwart burgher who was setting out from his farm to give him battle. Time has had few stranger revenges.

### CALM AND CAUTION.

Surprise at the contents of the knapsack would have been reasonable. For there is no suggestion of romance or

high destiny about Louis Botha. He belongs to the category of those who are made great, not by ambition, or even by dazzling genius, but by circumstance. Without a despotic King, Cromwell would have gone to his grave remembered only as a rather gloomy and untidy gentleman who brewed beer and drained the fens. Without a foolish King, Washington would have had only a local and transient reputation as a quiet man of perfect morals and exceptional veracity. Without the discovery of the gold of the Rand, Louis Botha would still be on his Vryheid farm with which thirty years ago he was rewarded by Dinizulu, for whom he and other Boers had fought against the rival Zulu chief, receiving in return territory which became the "New Republic," and which was shortly afterwards incorporated in the Transvaal.

#### INDIFFERENT TO APPLAUSE.

But if it was circumstances which furnished the stage, it was General Botha's own unaided qualities which won him distinction. It would be easy, on a superficial view, to underrate those qualities, and to regard his career as a sequence of surprising accidents. He is at no pains to correct this view, for he has no vanity, no postures, and is indifferent to applause. He does not wear his heart on his sleeve, is sparing of words and slow to burst into confidences. His manner is placid and equable. He seems to draw on infinite reserves of patience and contentment and has the unhurried air of one who has always got his subjects well in hand and has ample time for his purposes. It is said by his opponents that he is slow, that it is doubtful whether he himself understands the details of his own Bills, and that he seldom seems to appreciate the point at issue in a debate. It is true that he has not the Parliamentary genius of General Smuts, who impresses one deeply by the acuteness of his apprehension and the agility and subtlety of his mind. But he has a breadth and simplicity of outlook that wins confidence much more swiftly and finally than the supple dialectics of his colleagues.

#### A WARY MIND.

Moreover, behind that rather bucolic exterior is an extraordinarily wary mind. If he does not say much it is not that he has not much to say, but that he has a genius for keeping his own counsel. In that he is not unlike Washington. "There," said Quincy Adams, pointing to a bust of Washington, "there was a fool who made a great reputation by keeping his mouth shut." Louis Botha is as little of a fool as Washington; but he can keep his mouth shut and his eyes open. This natural gift of restraint has been strengthened by a life spent in dangers and difficulties of many kinds—in the field against the Zulus and the British, in the pursuit of big game, in conflict with Kruger and his Dopper school, and now in the midst of the baffling interests of a country which offers more perplexing problems for the statesman than any country in the world, the problem of the Indian, of the native, of the Boer farmer and the British mine-owner, and of the relations of white labour and black. Mercifully he has been spared a Chinese problem as well. For that he remembers Campbell-Bannerman with gratitudo.

#### HIS GENERALSHIP.

But with all his caution and kindness there is daring in reserve, and with it ruthlessness, as we have seen in his recent actions. He does not hesitate to shoot. "If we are at war, let us be at war," he said when Joubert in the early stages of the Boer war was showing what seemed to him too much delicacy. It was so that Cromwell protested against the nerveless spirit of Manchester. It is generally admitted by students of the war that had Botha been in command from the beginning the course of events would have been even more disastrous than they were. After the flight from Dundee, Botha, who had risen from a burgher to assistant-general to Meyer at a stride, was eager to cut Yule's retreat off, and if his advice had been followed Yule's column could never have traversed that terrible fifty miles of wild, broken country, and Ladysmith would have fallen. But Joubert was old and humane. He would not risk his men. And later, he granted

Sir George White a neutral camp for his sick, relieved the British commander of a grave anxiety and materially added to the resisting power of the garrison.

#### A TACTICIAN AND A STATECIST.

But even more important was the failure of Botha to impose his strategy on Joubert in regard to Ladysmith. He would have left only a trivial force to hold White in the town and would have descended with the main army upon Maritzburg and Durban, with the result that we should have had to commence the reconquest of South Africa from the sea coast. Probably we owe the possession of South Africa to-day to the fact that Joubert was old. How different a colour events took when Joubert died and Louis Botha succeeded him, we have the memories of Colenso and Spion Kop to remind us. There was no mercy now. At Colenso General Botha saw, not unmoved by admiration for the bravery of the foe, Long's gunners galloping to death. But his admiration and pity did not check his purpose. He brought forward a body of his best burghers, who shot down the gunners as they stood to their guns. It has been justly said that in similar circumstances Joubert would probably have said, "Let them alone, poor fellows. Enough have been killed for one day." The later developments of the war showed other qualities besides daring and ruthlessness. He became a tactician and a strategist of large sweep and rapid execution, and, like Stonewall Jackson, discovered a genius for estimating an opponent's intentions by realising his character.

#### AN ANTI-WAR MAN.

To this quality of cautious daring he unites extreme moderation of thought. In his temper he resembles Lee much more than Jackson, for he has no fanaticism. And, like Lee, his heart was not in the war. He did his utmost to avoid it. Long before the outbreak he was at issue with the Kruger régime, and his opposition to the old President in regard to the dynamite concession brought against him a charge of using his position as a member of the Volksraad to help the mine owners. He took an action for libel against his as-

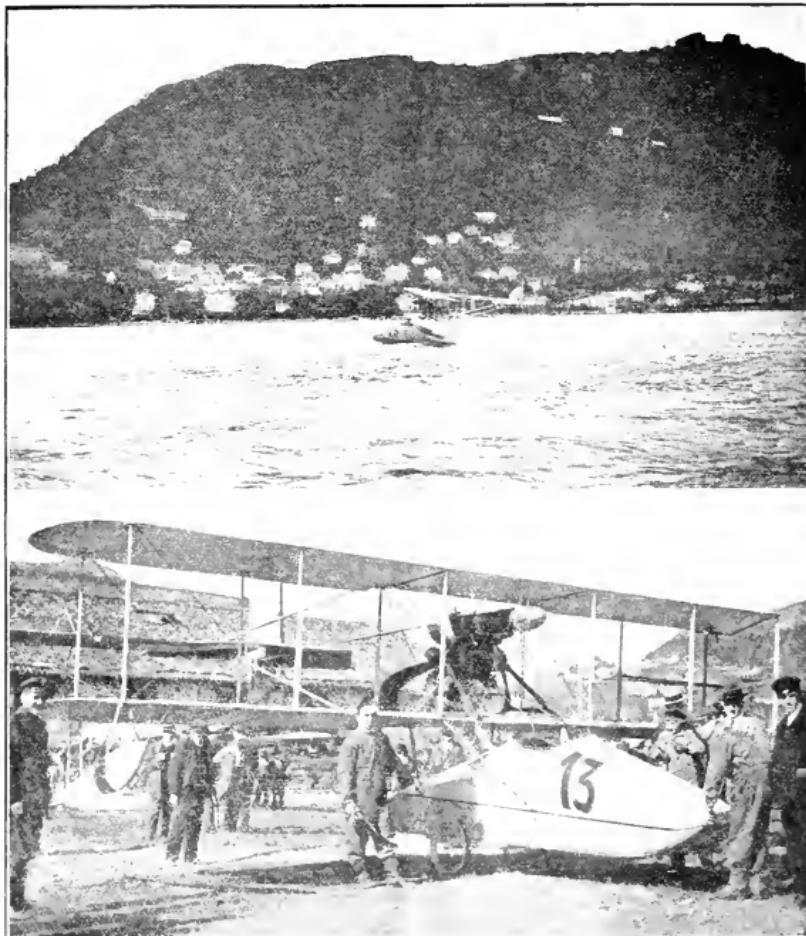
sailants, but withdrew it on an apology being offered. His subsequent career in the war blotted out all suspicions of his loyalty to the Boer cause. But it is true, nevertheless, that he is too cosmopolitan in his spirit and outlook to be a whole-hearted nationalist. Of Huguenot as well as Dutch extraction, born in a British colony (Natal), and married to a brilliant Irishwoman, it is not remarkable that he should not conform to the old Dopper view or be in sympathy with General Hertzog.

#### AN AFRIKANDER UNION.

The truth is that in their dreams of the future Cecil Rhodes and Louis Botha were not so far asunder as they seemed. Both saw a united South Africa as the goal, but while Rhodes thought of the British as the dominant race, Botha aimed at the emergence of an Afrikander people embodying Briton and Boer in a union, indissoluble because the factors were no longer distinguishable or separable. This purpose may be seen through all his policy after the war. Notice for example, his opposition to the Transvaal farmers' demand for protection against the neighbouring colonies. It was a bold line to take against his old soldiers; but he knew that if protection were once adopted it would be a fatal bar to union. How true his instinct was was evident when, afterwards, he carried his resolution for closer union with only one dissentient.

#### AFFRONTING ENGLISH TRADITIONS.

That closer union has been accomplished, and General Botha has worked unceasingly to blot out the memory of the past, and remove the old racial bitternesses. No one charged with the task of government has had a more difficult path to pursue, one more beset with conflicting interests, than General Botha and no one could have pursued it with a more disinterested enthusiasm for the general well-being. If the latest episode has given his friends disquietude, it is not because they are unaware of the extraordinary difficulties of his position, but because they see in it the negation of his past and an affront to English traditions of liberty. Louis Botha will one day regret that he was the gaoler of Frank Creswell.



The most remarkable development in human flight has been the aeroboot. It is literally a boat fitted with wings. This amphibian can travel in safety on the surface of the water even if the sea be rough; can rise from thence into the air, and descend with ease on land, running smoothly along on its wheels. The above photos show an airboat just leaving the water, and the same craft at rest on land.

# Recent Development of the Aeroplane and the Dirigible.

BY J. BERNARD WALKER.

**Swift**—amazingly swift like the aeroplane itself, has been the advance in the art of flying.

In any review of the progress of the aeroplane during the past two years which endeavours, as it should, to arrange the various developments in their true order of importance, there is one invention, born in America—as was the art of flight itself—which must necessarily stand out conspicuously among its fellows. Reference is made to the hydro-aeroplane, or flying-boat, as originated and perfected by Curtiss, the story of whose progress to its present undoubted efficiency formed the subject of an article in the December, 1913, number of the *Review of Reviews*.

## OUTFLYING THE SWIFTEST OF THE BIRDS.

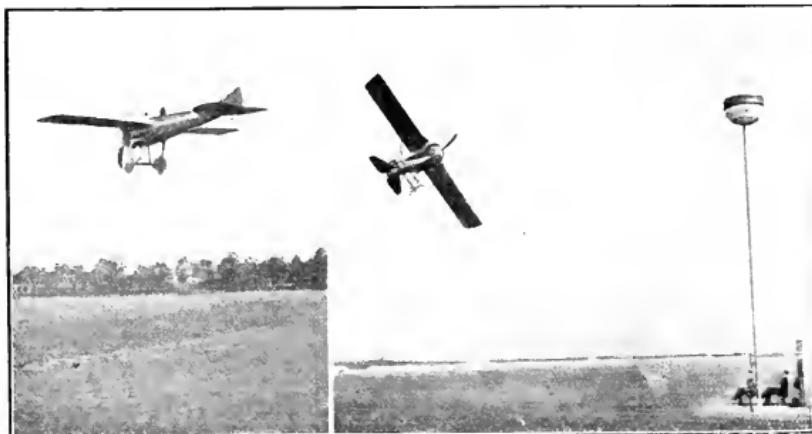
Although it is doubtful if a comparative estimate, based upon the inherent difficulties of the problems presented, would justify the popular interest in mere speed of flight, as compared with flights of altitude, or distance, or endurance, or weight-carrying, there can be no doubt that the first-named makes the strongest appeal to the popular imagination. And it must be admitted that, in this respect, the art of flight has outstripped even the most sanguine expectations. Naturally, the international races for the Gordon-Bennett Cup, which confer upon the winner the distinction of wearing for the time being the "blue ribbon" of the air, have proved to be a powerful incentive to reduce the resistance of the aeroplane and multiply its engine power, in the effort to secure the maximum possible speed over a given distance.

Three years ago, at the time of the Gordon-Bennett Cup race, which was won by Grahame-White at a speed of sixty-two miles an hour, the writer predicted that the racing machine of the future would conform closely to the form of the bird, and that great atten-

tion would be given to the question of reducing head resistance by curtailing struts and guy wires, making the chassis and running gear more compact, giving a torpedo-form to the body of the aeroplane, and covering in the trussed framework, so as to present a smooth, "stream-line" form and surface to the air. Nieuport was the first to model the aeroplane upon these lines, and in the Gordon-Bennett race in the autumn of 1911 Weyman, representing America, proved an easy winner with a machine of the Nieuport make, covering the course at a speed of seventy-eight miles an hour.

In 1912 the French made a bold bid for the cup at Chicago, and Vedrines, flying a French Deperdussin monoplane, with a sheathed, torpedo-form body, driven by a Gnome engine of 140 horse-power, swept around the course at the amazing speed of 105.5 miles an hour. Not content with this, the leading French makers made further refinements in the designs of their already astonishingly fast racing machines, reducing and flattening the wing surface, and mounting powerful engines of 160 horse-power. The result was seen in the Gordon-Bennett contest for 1913, held at Rheims on September 29, when Prevost flew the 124-mile course in a few seconds under the hour at an average speed of 124.5 miles an hour. The wings of Prevost's racer (a small set applied to the machine on the morning of the race, and only just in time for him to make a start), had been reduced to a span of less than twenty feet, and the pilot had to speed up to eighty miles an hour before his abbreviated planes could lift him into the air.

Such have been the achievements of the aeroplane when carrying the pilot alone. Not less remarkable have been the speeds at which one or more passengers have been carried, not merely in short spurts, but steadily over long distances. Thus, taking too kilometres, or



AT 124 MILES AN HOUR. PREVOST WINS THE GORDON-BENNETT CONTEST.

621 miles, as a basis, we find that one passenger has been carried that distance at 83.2 miles per hour; two passengers at 63 miles per hour; three passengers at 66 miles per hour, and four passengers at 51 miles per hour.

#### RECORDS OF DURATION AND DISTANCE.

Practically all of these speed performances were made by monoplanes; but when we come to records of duration and distance of flight the biplane becomes conspicuous. Thus, in September, 1912, M. Fourny, in France, rose from the grounds and flew continuously for 13 hours, 17 minutes, 57 1-5 seconds, covering 627.77 miles in a Farman biplane of 70 horse-power. M. Guillaux

France, in February of this year, carried one passenger 255 miles without a stop; and other non-stop records are two passengers, by H. Bier Austria, 69.55 miles; three passengers, by P. Mandelli Austria, 68.31 miles, and four passengers 155 miles, this last remarkable performance being made by F. Champel, in France, April 15, 1913, in a 100 horse-power Champel biplane.

#### CROSS-COUNTRY FLYING.

The above are official records, and were made at flying grounds over closed circuits; but when we come to cross-country and over-sea flying the record of achievement is even more surprising. Thus, Pierre Daucourt covered the 555

miles between Paris and Berlin in less than nine hours' flying time, at an average speed of sixty-four miles an hour. By far the most daring and brilliant achievement was that of Brindejone des Moulmais, who flew nearly 1000 miles in stormy weather in less than eleven hours elapsed time. He made the distance from Paris to Berlin in 6 hours 34 minutes. Starting again, after a brief rest, he flew to Warsaw in 3 hours and 38 minutes. Thus, at an average speed of 91.17 miles an hour, he covered the 933 miles Paris to Warsaw—in 10 hours 12 minutes flying time. The Nord Express takes twenty-seven hours to cover the same trip. The high speed attained, which at times reached 112 miles an hour, was due, in part, to strong winds, which, generally, were favourable to the aviator.

It is, of course, impossible to mention in any detail more than a few of the finest cross-country flights of the past two years; but reference must be made before leaving this subject to the sensational flights of Tabuteau and Gilbert. The former, last year, flew from Pau to Villacoublay, 447.4 miles, in 4 hours 45 minutes, at an average speed of 94.18 miles per hour. The first 261 miles, from Pau to Poitiers, was swept over at the rate of 111.85 miles per hour. In this, as in the trip from Paris to Warsaw, the aviator was generally assisted by

favourable winds. As a speed-distance performance, however, this was far surpassed on October 31, 1913, when Eugene Gilbert, in a successful attempt to win the Poumery Cup, left Villacoublay, Paris, at 8.31 a.m., passed over Verviers, 200 miles, at 10 a.m., and wired back from Puernz, Pomerania, where he made his first landing, at 1.45 p.m., having covered 650 miles at a speed of over 124 miles an hour! The machine was a Deperdussin, of the same type and horse-power as that which won the Gordon-Bennett Cup, with the difference that Prevost used a Gnome and Gilbert an eighteen-cylinder Le Rhone revolving engine.

#### HEIGHT RECORD OF 20,295 FEET.

Two years ago the highest altitude that had been attained by an aeroplane was 11,476 feet. The record was destined soon to be eclipsed and in very decided fashion; for in June of the following year, Von Blaschke, in a 120 horse-power Lohner biplane, took two passengers with him to a height of 11,740 feet. Then Garros ascended to 16,240 feet in a Blériot monoplane, and later Legagnoux reached 18,761.0 feet. Finally, in March of 1913, Perreyon, chief pilot of the Blériot school, mounted a Blériot monoplane, in which

was installed one of the powerful 160 horse-power Gnome revolving motors, and started after the height record. Rounding the aviation field at Buc in a gigantic spiral, he rose to a height of 18,700 feet, after which he flew in a straight path in the endeavour to reach a greater height. After ascending for about an hour, he reached the amazing height, for a heavier-than-air machine, of 19,286 feet, or about three and three-fourths miles. Late in December, 1913, Legagnoux, the French aviator, reached a height of 20,295 feet!

The height records with passengers are also noteworthy, and they were all, with the exception of the one mentioned above, made in the present year. Hawker, in England, carried three passengers, in an 80 h.p. biplane, to a height of 8,400 feet; Marty, in France, rose in a 100 h.p. biplane with four passengers, to 4,590 feet; Gougenheim (France) took five in an 80 h.p. biplane to 3,600 feet; and Fangeois (France) carried six passengers for an hour and a-quarter in an 80 h.p. biplane, and rose to a height of 2,790 feet.

#### PASSENGER CAPACITY.

The most ambitious attempt to build an aeroplane of large passenger-carrying capacity was that of a young Rus-



THE CENTURY-OLD PYRAMIDS AND THE LATEST MODEL AEROPLANE.

Vedrines, the hero of a hundred flights, reaches Egypt, en route to Australia.

[Photo, L.E.A.]

sian, Sikorsky. His machine is a huge biplane of the following dimensions:—Span of wings, 92 feet; supporting surface, 1,358 square feet; length of body, 65 $\frac{1}{2}$  feet; motive power, four 100 h.p. motors; weight, with passengers, fuel, etc., 7,054 pounds. The pilot and passengers are housed in a cabin. On August 1, 1913, the machine flew with seven passengers for over an hour, and for fifteen minutes with twelve passengers.

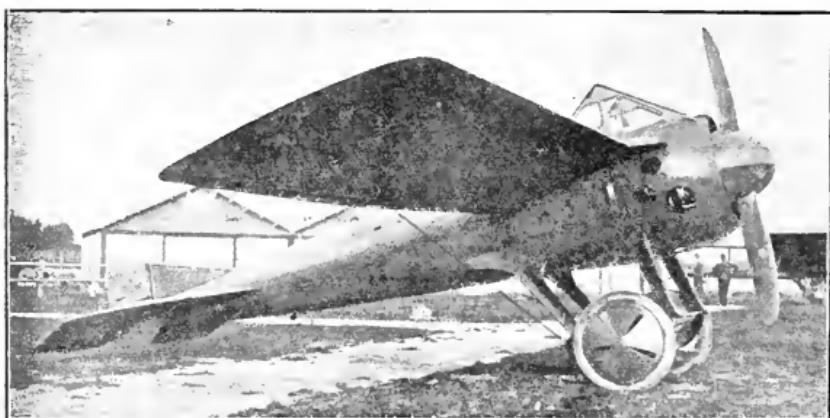
#### OVER-SEA FLIGHTS.

One of the most convincing proofs that man has achieved the long-talked-of mastery of the air is the frequency with which the airmen have made flights

at Bizerta, on the African coast, having been in the air for nearly eight hours. As illustrating the supreme confidence of this daring aviator, both in himself and his machine, it should be noted that, in order to reduce the weight and wind resistance, he removed the floats from his hydro-aeroplane. Garros is one of the many leading pilots who believe that the trans-Atlantic crossing, for which a prize of £10,000 has been offered, will be made by an aeroplane during the present year.

#### AUTOMATIC STABILITY.

In the opinion of the writer, the most important development of the past two



THE REMARKABLE DEPERDUSSEN, IN WHICH GILBERT COVERED 650 MILES, AT THE RATE OF 124 MILES AN HOUR.

It would take him only 3½ hours to fly from Sydney to Melbourne!

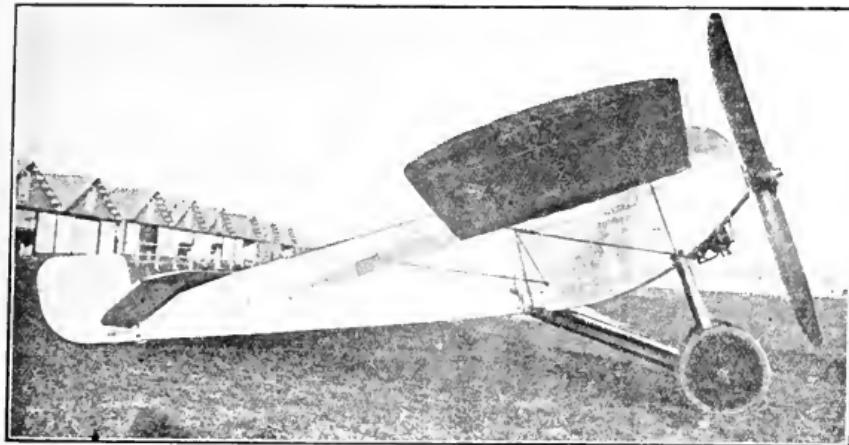
under conditions in which failure of man or machine means certain disaster and probable death. Over-sea flights and flights across snow-clad ranges of mountains have become so common as to have lost their spectacular interest for the general public. There is one performance, however, the recent great feat of Garros in flying across the Mediterranean, which must ever remain a milestone in the progress of heavier-than-air flight. Leaving Saint Raphael, in the Riviera, shortly before six in the morning, he skirted the coasts of Corsica and Sardinia, and after a continuous flight of over 500 miles, landed

years has been in the direction of making the aeroplane an inherently stable machine, capable, like the birds, of maintaining its equilibrium in the midst of severe atmospheric disturbances, such as side gusts, ascending or descending currents, sudden changes of wind velocity, and other vagaries of the air. For a few abnormal aviators, gifted, apparently, with a bird-like sense of equilibrium and a speed of stability-control that is almost automatic, the tumults of the air seem to have no terrors.

To a man of the superb self-confidence and matchless poise of Pegoud,

automatic means for maintaining stability are superfluous. The aviator who can rise 3000 feet into the air and then deliberately turn head-first somersaults, roll over sideways and fly upside down, "loop the loop," and then bring his machine lightly to earth, is truly a super-birdman—for no bird of nature's creation could ever perform such aerial gymnastics. But we are not all Pegouds, and although his feats are bound to have a valuable psychological effect in giving to aviators in general increased confidence both in themselves and their machines—the call for aeroplanes that are inherently uncapsizable remains as imperative as ever.

successful of the first type. Its stability is due to the fact that the retreating wings form a V in the horizontal plane, and to the cambered form of the wings. Commandant Felix, of the French Army, in a test of this machine near Paris, locked the control levers, walked back some twelve feet to the engine, which was "missing," adjusted matters, and returned after three minutes' absence to his seat. In the Moreau type the pilot's seat has a pendulum motion in a fore-and-aft direction, and its movements actuate control cords running back to the horizontal rudder. This machine won the Bonnet Prize for the first machine to fly in a wind for twelve



THE FINE LITTLE PONNIER FLOWN BY EMILE VEDRINES.

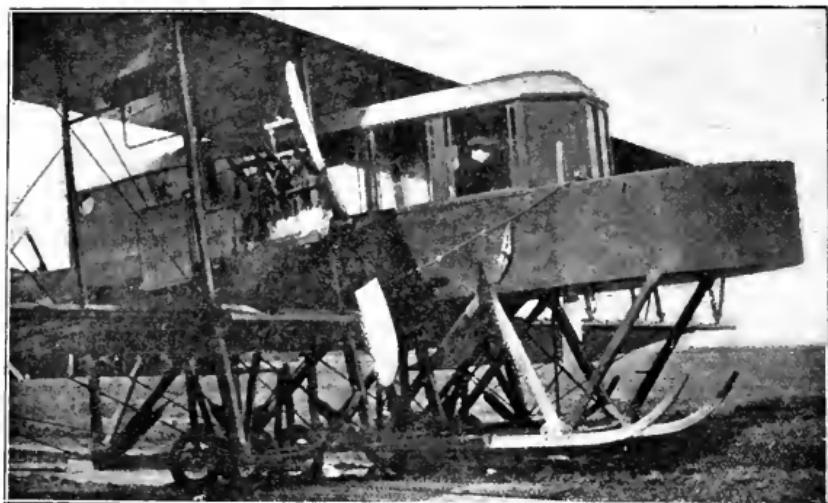
These racing monoplanes are far more business-like looking machines than the more stable biplanes, which still hold all records, save those of speed.

Stability has been sought—and secured—in two ways; first, by shaping the machine so that it is inherently stable, and, because of its form, disposition of parts, and relation of weight to surfaces, if thrown out of balance, will, of its own accord, recover its equilibrium; second, by placing the wing-tips and elevator under the automatic control of pendulum weights or of gyroscopes. To the first class belong the Drzewiecki (of the Langley type) and the Dunne machines; to the second, the Moreau pendulum-seat monoplane and the Curtiss-Sperry gyroscope biplane. The Dunne machine is the most

miles without the pilot touching the controls.

Wright used the pendulum weight for lateral stability, and a horizontal stabilising vane, acting on the horizontal rudder, for longitudinal stability.

The gyroscope has been adopted by Curtiss and by some foreign builders. In this device, as applied by Sperry, the oscillations of the machine cause a gyroscope to actuate the valve of a pneumatic cylinder, the resulting movements of whose piston work the controls. These devices have rendered the aeroplane practically uncapsizable, and, taken in conjunction with the amazing



THE SIKORSKY 'AEROBUS.'

The remarkable aeroplane shown above is the invention of a young Russian, M. Sikorsky, a designer and builder of aeroplanes. From a study of the subject and experience gained in the building of flying machines, Sikorsky was convinced that a mammoth enclosed cabin aeroplane could be constructed and successfully flown. The great biplane illustrated herewith is the result of his efforts. The planes are almost a hundred feet long, and there are four motors of 100-horsepower each, driving four separate propellers. This machine now holds the world's record for flight with seven passengers, and has accomplished numerous trips with more people aboard, carrying on one occasion twelve passengers for a period of fifteen minutes.

object-lessons in self-control taught by Pegoud, have lifted the aeroplane, once for all, out of the domain of the hazardous and unknown.

#### AERIAL POSTAL SERVICE.

That aviation, as represented by the aeroplane, is destined to take its place among the useful commercial arts is suggested by the successful attempts which have been made, notably in France, to establish a regular aeroplane postal service. In September, 1911, during the Nassau Boulevard Aerodrome Meet, Long Island, U.S.A., an experimental postal service was established by the Postmaster-General, and during the week 43,247 pieces of mail matter were carried. In 1912 Germany inaugurated a service between Cologne, Dusseldorf and Neuss, four aviators being employed. The British Post Office tried a service between London and Windsor, and last year the French Government established a service from Paris to Panillac, to catch the South American steamers. In November, 1913, they followed this up with a more ambitious ser-

vice, from Paris to Nice, via Nevers, Lyons and Orange, at each of which towns a sack of mail is dropped and another taken aboard to the south. The distance, 525 miles, is covered in about eight hours, and eight hours are saved over the railway mail service. \*

#### THE MILITARY AEROPLANE.

It is as an arm of the military service, however, that the aeroplane has demonstrated its immediate field of usefulness; and here it has exercised a powerful controlling influence. When Wright showed the possibility of mechanical flight, the military strategist perceived that the new art, if it fulfilled its promise, would provide a means for scouting so swift and comprehensive that it promises completely to supersede the time-honoured method of reconnaissance by cavalry, if it did not, indeed, cause a complete revolution in tactics and strategy. The swift-flying aeroplane scout, flying high and with a wide range of vision, threatened to abolish from the art of war that *secrecy* upon which

its successful prosecution so greatly depended.

The event has largely verified the prediction. That the aeroplane scout has done most excellent work has been proved in the military manœuvres held in Germany, France, Great Britain, Italy, and the United States. In all the leading armies it forms a recognised part of the war material; and to-day every army has an established organisation. France, in particular, has encouraged the new art by the extent of the orders she has placed for military aeroplanes. Indeed, it is stated by Major Bannerman-Phillips that 99 per cent. of the output of aeroplane builders in Europe this year is destined for naval and military use.

It was inevitable that not merely the scouting but the offensive and defensive qualities of the aeroplane should engage attention. The writer does not attach much value to the mounting of guns, even of small calibre, on aeroplanes. The military scout will be too busy with observation to waste the precious moments in taking "pot shots" at the enemy; and, for the present at least, aeroplane will prefer not to fight aeroplane in the air. Light armour, however, will always have a distinct value as a protection against rifle and machine-gun fire. The military aeroplane built for the American army is protected by light steel plating, and the efficiency

of the machine is enormously increased by the gyroscopic controls with which it is equipped.

It is impossible, within the limits of this article, to enter into any details of the fine work which has been done by the airmen, either in the military manœuvres or in the Tripolitan and Balkan wars. As regards the former, it is significant that the French general commanding one army in the recent manœuvres stated that, so good were his air scouts, that he knew more about the movements of the enemy's troops than he did of his own.

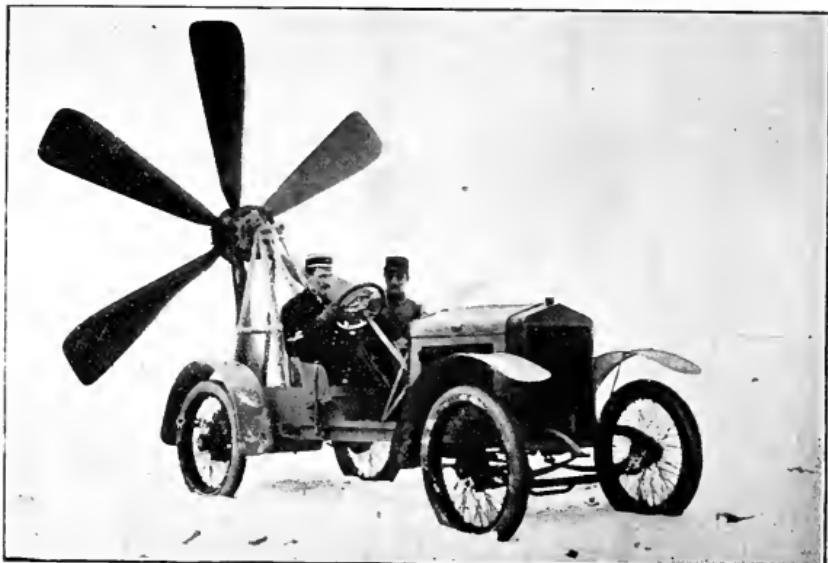
Bomb-dropping from aeroplanes has made great advance. The Michelin prize was won in France by Lieutenant Scott, of the United States Army, whose clever device for exact aiming showed an accuracy truly remarkable. This form of attack was used to a limited extent in both the Tripolitan and Balkan wars. It is conceded, as the result of experience gained in these wars, that the aviator must fly at least 3000 feet, and preferably 4000, above the ground if he is to be out of rifle and machine-gun range. Even at this elevation both aviator and machine were struck, in one case, at least, fatally.

The subjoined table shows the relative standing of the nations in the strength of their air-craft in April of last year: —

STRENGTH OF THE LEADING NATIONS IN AIR CRAFT.

	Military dirigibles	Private dirigibles. (esti- mated).	Military aeroplanes (includes monoplanes, biplanes, hydro-aero- planes).	Army.	Private aeroplanes (esti- mated).	Navy.	Aviation fields.	Pilots (military and civilian).	Manufac- turers.
Austria:									
On hand	5	2	40	—	—	35	3	60	5
Ordered	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
England:									
On hand	3	3	101	—	40	154	31	382	21
Ordered	4	—	47	—	20	—	—	—	—
France:									
On hand	12	5	450	—	—	1000	39	1200	20
Ordered	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Germany:									
On hand	7	10	152	—	—	200	36	320	15
Ordered	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Italy:									
On hand	8	—	100	—	—	100	14	200	—
Ordered	2	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	—
Japan:									
On hand	2	—	20	—	—	5	3	20	—
Ordered	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russia:									
On hand	9	—	250	—	—	150	8	118	—
Ordered	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S.:†									
On hand	—	—	20	5	1000	15	320	6	—
Ordered	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—

†One dirigible, which is practically useless, is on hand.



THE AERIAL PROPELLER APPLIED TO LAND TRACTION. [Topical]  
The type of motor Sir Ernest Shackleton will use on his Antarctic Expedition.

#### FAILURES AND SUCCESSES OF THE DIRIGIBLE.

The fact that since the year 1909 nearly a dozen Zeppelin dirigibles have been either badly wrecked or altogether destroyed, and that accidents of similar severity, though of less frequency, have befallen the non-rigid dirigibles, might lead to the conclusion that, though the dirigible balloon is correct in theory, it is impracticable in service. A careful analysis of these disasters, however, shows that they were due either to errors in design or mistakes in handling, both

of which are capable of correction—and are now being corrected. This being granted, a survey of the actual performances of the dirigible in tests of speed, carrying capacity, duration in continuous flight, endurance in the air, and in ease and certainty of control, warrants the conclusion that the dirigible has an assured future of usefulness, mainly as an important element in military and naval service, and secondarily, and in a much less important degree, as a means of pleasurable travel.

Most of the dirigible disasters have



THE GIANT ZEPPELIN "L2" BEFORE AND AFTER ITS EXPLOSION.

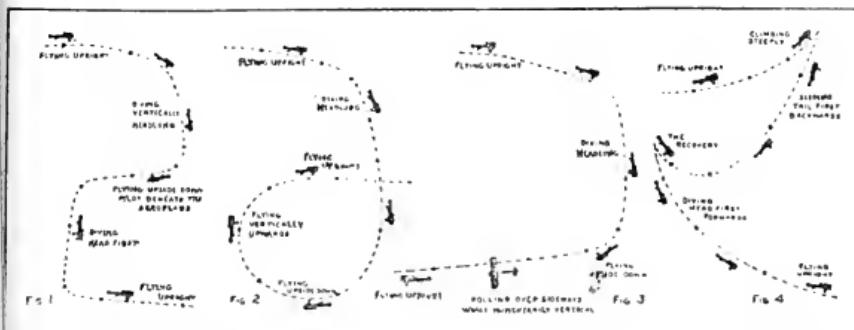
occurred when the great airship was making a landing or leaving the ground in winds of more or less strength. They seem to show that the airship, like the ship of the sea, should remain afloat in its native element, except when it enters its shed or "dry-dock" for repairs. Landings should be effected by bringing the ship (head to wind) up to towering lattice-work mooring towers, to which it should be anchored by cables extending from the bow to the top of the tower. Flexible gangways and hose would make possible the shipment of passengers and the transfer to the ship of supplies of gas and oil fuel, as they were needed. In the heaviest gales the ship would ride safely head to wind and clear of the ground, as a ship rides to her anchor. The disasters caused by explosion were due to the fact that adequate provision had not been made for preventing the accumulation of explosive mixtures of gas and air within the outer envelope and in proximity to the motors. The provision of blowers to sweep the connecting tunnels and the cars clear of such gases should not baffle an intelligent designer.

The largest and finest example of the rigid dirigible was the ill-fated "L 2," recently destroyed by an explosion in mid-air, when the whole crew of twenty-eight people perished. It was 487 feet long, 50 feet in diameter, and had a displacement of 27 tons. Its engines, when running at their full capacity of 900 horse-power, were capable of driving the

"L 2" at nearly sixty miles an hour; and she carried sufficient fuel to make the voyage, at cruising speed, across the Atlantic.

Such an airship is a most potent engine of war. She is under perfect control. She presents a steady platform, both for observation and gun fire. She can remain stationary above the enemy for observation, sketching or making photographs of towns, fortresses, or the dispositions of troops, and, if exposed to gun-fire, can ascend swiftly beyond its range. She can attack, accurately, with bombs of large size, and she carries guns, solidly mounted, both on the cars below and on platforms above the gas envelope. She can remain in the air all day, or for days together. If the aeroplane is the destroyer-scout, she is the larger cruiser-scout of the air. She carries a powerful wireless equipment, capable of transmitting over several hundred miles to headquarters information as to the movements of the enemy. Although Germany is the home of the rigid and France of the non-rigid type, each country is equipped with all types.

What the airship can accomplish in cross-country service was shown in June of last year, when the "Saschen" carried twenty-four persons from Baden-Baden to Vienna on a visit to Emperor Francis Joseph, a distance of 435 miles, in eight hours, at a speed of 54½ miles an hour. This was done in half the time required by express trains to make the same trip.



THE POSITIONS ASSUMED BY PEGOU'D WHEN FLYING UPSIDE DOWN, "LOOPING THE LOOP," ROLLING OVER SIDEWAYS, AND DIVING TAIL FIRST.

# NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE MONTH.

## AN ARTIST'S MEMORIES.

**Reminiscences of My Life.** By Henry Holiday. (Heinemann. 16s. net.)

Mr. Henry Holiday is one of those fortunate mortals who live several lives at once. An artist, he aims at a revival of art which shall be a means of life rather than a rich man's luxury, and as a result he has thrown himself as ardently into the fight for social and political reforms as William Morris himself. His life is the life of an idealist. The record of it in the present volume is a very full one—a little too full, perhaps, but then nearly all autobiographies are. It will be read with interest, not only by the author's numerous friends, but by those who are enthusiastic in the same artistic and political battles as Mr. Holiday, and by those who are grateful for good stories about great men.

### ROSSETTI AND THE SALMON.

One of Mr. Holiday's most entertaining stories relates to the days when Rossetti had all the enthusiasm of a beginner for collecting china:—

Rossetti dined one evening with friends who followed his lead in the matter of china, to such good purpose that the whole dinner was served in beautiful specimens and, for the better display of these, was set out on the table. The salmon was served in a noble dish, evidently a precious example. When the cover was removed, Rossetti started, leaned over to examine the dish, took it in both hands, turned it upside down to see the marks on the back, leaving the salmon on the tablecloth, and exclaimed, "The very dish I was going to get to-morrow!"

The lady, we are told, was so pleased with the man of genius's envy of her china that she was not in the least disturbed by the treatment of the salmon and the table-cloth.

Morris is the subject of another entertaining reminiscence. He was supping at Hampstead one evening after a Socialist meeting:

He dined with us first. I took the chair at the meeting, and we all went to sup at a friend's, where we got on to the subject of servants, about which Morris was very

amusing. He said, "I shouldn't mind being a cook (he was a very good one), "but I should have it all my own way. I should say, 'Now to-day's tripe-and-onions day, and you've got to have it—but I shouldn't like to be a parlour-maid; I should always be throwing my boots at the bell."

### A RUSKIN STORY.

There are several references to Ruskin, whom Mr. Holiday knew. One of them occurs in a conversation with Mr. Gladstone, who told Mr. Holiday:

"As to Ruskin's 'Sheepfolds,' Ruskin sitting where you are now declared to me that he could not re-issue his books. To correct them would be too great a labour, and to let them re-appear uncorrected was out of the question, chiefly on account of the religious views expressed in them: views with which the 'Sheepfolds' specially dealt. 'The fact is,' said Ruskin, 'I was brought up to the Protestant faith, and consequently knew nothing whatever about Christianity.'

Mr. Gladstone, incidentally, was responsible for an amusing anecdote which he compelled one of his guests to tell the author one evening after dinner. It relates to Sir Andrew Clark:

A patient of Sir Andrew's, whom he dictated very strictly, sitting near him at a dinner-party, when the servants were filling the champagne glasses, Sir Andrew's included, said, "I see, Sir Andrew, you don't follow the advice you give your patients." "How so?" said Sir A. "Why, you would not allow me to drink champagne as freely as you are doing it now." "My dear sir, you don't understand the exigencies of my profession: I daresay you won't find forty letters waiting to be answered when you get home to-night." "Very likely not, but you surely don't mean to say that drinking freely of champagne is the best preparation for answering forty letters?" "Certainly not," said Sir Andrew, "but it's a first-rate thing for getting you into that state of mind that you don't care a damn whether they are answered or not."

Another amusing anecdote relates to the Master of Trinity's remark after Seeley's first lecture, when the latter succeeded Kingsley in the chair of history:

Everybody was present at the new Professor's first appearance, and someone coming alongside of Dr. Thompson as they were leaving the theatre, asked, "What do you think of our Professor?" The Master, who was tall, thin and clean-shaven, said in his

dry manner, "Well, I never thought we should have regretted poor Kingsley."

On another page we are introduced to G. F. Watts after he had been reading "Looking Backward," a book which had had a profound influence on Mr. Holiday:

Watts had been as greatly impressed as we were, and said, "I believe we shall never get a true renaissance of art till something like this system is established."

Stevenson, again, comes into the story as a defender of Dickens, about whom someone had made a slighting remark at a Hampstead dinner:

On hearing this remark, he jumped up, and said with vehemence, "Let me here recant any word I have ever said in dis-

paragement of Dickens; I have just been reading 'The Christmas Carol,' and it is the most beautiful poem in the English language." He sat down, evidently feeling better for having delivered himself of this wholesome protest.

It would be unfair, however, to suggest that Mr. Holiday's book is mainly anecdotal. It is a serious autobiography, with free digressions on the author's views on many subjects, from woman's suffrage to Post-Impressionism. At the same time, the occasional stories are none the less welcome. One of the most interesting chapters describes a Hampstead party held twenty-five years ago, at which Mr. Gladstone spoke about Ireland, and was followed by the present Prime Minister.

## HUMOURS OF AFRICA.

**Among the Primitive Bakongo.** By John H. Weeks. (Seeley, Service and Co., 12 net.)

Thirty years in the Portuguese Congo have enabled Mr. Weeks to write an extraordinarily interesting and informing book. No phase of the elaborate savagery of its people seems to have escaped him, no attitude of mind, no comical aspect.

Here is one of his first experiences with a Kroo-boy whose name was Napoleon Bonaparte, and whose duty it was to carry him over streams.

In the middle of the river, and feeling the rush of water against his legs, he would begin to quake and say, "Massa, I no fit for carry you; I go let you fall." And I would reply, "Napoleon, I fit for give you one cup of rice suppose you no drop me." He would then carefully take a few more paces, and feeling the stones slipping beneath his feet, he would nervously call out, in his curious English, "Massa, massa, I no fit, I bound for let you fall." Napoleon often received from me the promise of two or three cups of rice to steady him, before he landed me high and dry upon the further bank. At times we were not so fortunate, and then both of us went down into the water, and we congratulated ourselves when it was a stream and not a nasty, muddy swamp.

It is this cheerful spirit of amusement that makes Mr. Weeks so delightful a companion, and his acquaintance with the king of the country, "the great one of heaven," gives him plentiful opportunities for exercising it.

On more than one occasion I heard that one royal wives had gone on strike by refusing for the time being to cook any food for his master. . . . At such times his diet was a few roasted peanuts, and that for one meal only, but for two or three days. Being very stout, he was not able to chase his wives and beat them, for they soon ran beyond his reach. . . . It was impossible for one fat old man to beat twenty-five strapping women, almost every one of whom would have been more than a match for him in a fair fight.

Concerning the more serious side of Congo affairs, Mr. Weeks has many things to tell us of secret societies and witch doctors. Both of these, and they are closely connected, an enterprising doctor being usually the founder of such a society. Mr. Weeks regards as completely evil. He has made a study of the secret language which is learned as part of the initiation into the mysteries. In many instances, it consists simply of the trick of adding a syllable before and after each every day Congo word, and only the mental dullness and awe in which the initiates keep them prevent the common citizens from detecting the fraud. These societies, indeed, by a system of terrorism exact a blackmail from the community, and their destruction is one of the chief tasks that the missionaries set themselves. The Congo, indeed, is a home of magic, both black and white. All sicknesses are attributed to witchcraft, and death is the penalty for being

proved a witch. The proof, as in some other countries, is by ordeal—the swallowing and successful vomiting of a poisonous draught. There is also the more mediæval ordeal of plunging the hand into boiling water or fat. Mediæval, too, is the people's faith in love philtres and charms to cure barrenness. For a woman to be without

children is the deepest humiliation and affliction, and most of them will go to any extremity in the hope of bearing children.

Mr. Weeks gives an exhaustive account of the marriage, marketing, slavery laws, etc., and includes some excellent folk-tales.

## AN ORGY OF DETECTIVE STORIES.

**Through Folly's Mill.** By A. and C. Askew. (Ward, Lock. 36.)

**The Blue Diamond.** By Mrs. Coulson Kernahan. (Everett. 36.)

**Why She Left Him.** By Florence Warden. (Long. 36.)

**The Four Faces.** By William Le Queux. (Stanley Paul. 36.)

**The Sins of Severac Bablon.** By Sax Rohmer. (Cassell. 36.)

It is a poor heart that never rejoices in a good detective story. But not everyone rejoices in the same work. There are in this genre at least three grades. There is the frankly amazing—the novel in which terrible things simply happen, and the mind is kept aghast by quantity rather than quality. There is the higher level in which some sort of human interest is attempted—some sentiment, some romance, some island of natural hesitation in the flood of portents. And lastly, there is the really impressive novel of mystery, such as nearly every writer of eminence likes to compose now and then. None of the present works falls into that last category. The other two classes are to literature what the cinematograph is to the drama.

Tales like these ought to be written with gusto. They become dreary when the authors take themselves too seriously. Mr. and Mrs. Askew have this fault. Their sentiment is heavy, lumpish. They are telling the story of a lad whose parentage was suspect, who grew horribly socialistic and anti-parental, and whose career was complicated by a rival in his inheritance; and they will overload it with local colour about the "tombs of dead Crusaders," in the parish church, and the "trim jacket and straw hat" of one of the heroines, and the very apposite dream of another

heroine, and so on. There is a crude power in the main idea—the chastening of Launcelot Holt by suffering (why are bluff fathers of rebellious sons so often surnamed Holt?); but the details are too much like the arranged scenery of the cinema.

Mrs. Coulson Kernahan has a splendid film heroine. One can almost see the girl's hypertrophied eyeball rolling as she leaves her Western lover and sets out for Hastings England, to join her benevolent grandfather and spiteful aunt. And up to half way the drama is continuous and brisk, if wholly conventional. But then it suddenly flags; and no cinema audience could stand the manœuvrings of Philomel's new and elderly lover, and his "academic" sister "academic" because she was fanatically interested in the formation of gems! The book begins by being an attempt by the heroine to find out why her father left England under a cloud and whom he was shielding; but it degenerates into vapid and tedious sentimentality.

Miss Florence Warden hits the true cinema mean. She dovetails her plots very ingeniously, and by means of a few selected adjectives here and there gives just the touch of obvious and commonplace characterisation which the silent mimes need. There is no realism here; nothing but consistent sensationalism which, as the philosophers have said in another sense, is speechless. Action is what is wanted, and here is action in plenty. The language is suitable:

Instantly there was a change in the composition of the picture. Most of the women fell back, whispering and glancing at the young man out of the corners of their eyes.

(The hypertrophied eyeball once more.) We shall be greatly surprised if this story of the peer and the gipsy, of jewels and revenge, is not soon "released" in some stucco palace.

Mr. Le Queux and Mr. Rohmer no more than Miss Warden produce literature. But, unlike her, they are not content to be merely competent. They must needs affright us. They fall in the first of our categories. Here is horror heaped on horror. Mr. Le Queux tells of society burglars, who use every art and craft of acquisitiveness, including hypnotism and murder and aeroplanes. The fertility of Mr. Le Queux's invention is really remarkable; but there is a point at which surprises, accumulating, cease to surprise—and it is reached two-thirds of the way through "The Four Faces." His situations are rather more impossible than

usual, and give the idea of an author himself tired to death of this sort of work.

"Séverac Bablon" was no mere burglar or blackmailer, though any legal system would have convicted him on either count. He was a tremendous and mysterious Being, with a mission to restore the reputation of Jewry by forcing Judaic financiers of discreditable fame to do good deeds. Two or three chapters exhaust one's power of appreciating this sort of forced thrill. Mr. Rohmer's book begins by offering us something stupendous; it ends by seeming merely silly.

There is little rejoicing in these five works, all by authors of considerable popularity. They are saddening phenomena. Why do not writers so capable do these simple things so much better?

## EX - CANNIBALS.

**In Far New Guinea.** By Henry Newton, B.A. (Seeley, Service and Co. 16/- net.)

Mr. Newton is a missionary, and he has a real affection for the Papuan people. He sees no reason, very justly, why a black people should not be represented by the best instead of by the worst in it. He is full of hope for the future of these people, though he says that the transition stage through which they are now passing, from simple heathendom into Christianity, does not show the people at their best.

Their manners, however, are naturally charming, and even those who still practise cannibalism do not regard a stranger solely with a view to cutting him up.

Perhaps no custom dies out so quickly, says Mr. Newton—

But the old people will tell you, if you can get them to talk confidentially, about the doings in the old days, and will sigh for

the times that have been. It is interesting if somewhat gruesome, to sit in the village and listen to some old ex-cannibal as he tells stories of the past and marks out on your body with his fingers how they jointed the victim with a bamboo knife, and what were the choice bits.

But cannibalism was never the sole occupation of New Guinea, and it is a decreasing one. Mr. Newton tells of the every-day work of the men and women, the fishing, the pig-hunting, the agriculture, the mat weaving, of their feasts and their funerals. They are really fond of their children, and do not forget their relatives after many years of separation. Widows also, although there is frequently a change of partners during married life and occasionally polygamy, mourn their husbands in conventional blackness; but they wear it upon their skins, coating themselves from head to foot with a mixture of hot black and oil.

## BOOKS IN BRIEF.

**The Rocks of Valpre.** By Ethel M. Dell  
(Unwin, 3*s.s.*)

An enthralling novel, the characters of which are drawn in the convincing manner of Miss Dell's "Way of an Eagle." The plot centres round a young Frenchman who, meeting at a quiet French watering-place an English girl still in the schoolroom, remains for all time her ideal "preux chevalier." Unhappily, from the time of their first meeting, Betrand de Motteville loses deal after deal in his fight with fate. Hearing disparaging remarks spoken of the English girl, he challenges the man who utters them, and by a strange accident wounds him in the duel which ensues. A traitor, and bad to the core, this man resolves to ruin Betrand, and steals from him the plan of a new gun which the young engineer had invented, selling it to a foreign nation, cunningly managing that the guilt should fall upon Betrand instead of himself. The girl has in the meantime returned to England, neither knowing the other's surname, and after a time marries a man somewhat older than herself, who passionately loves her. The soul of Christine has never awakened. The outcome of an inconsequent, extravagant, careless ancestry, she is to all appearances a gay, irresponsible child, and therefore all the more attractive to the man who has married her. This is, as it were, the prologue to a story in which human passions and high nobility are so well intermingled that the interest is kept up to the last minute.

**A Bespoken Bride.** By Fred. Whishaw.  
(Long., 3*s.s.*)

A fine description of the struggles of Finland against Russian autocracy is contained in this fascinating story of a Finnish girl who had become saturated with the idea that her beauty was her one asset and must be used in order to help Finland to recover her nationality. How she proceeds, and, with the help of an Englishman, at length succeeds in escaping from the web which she has herself helped to spin, makes a good romance.

**It Happened in Egypt.** By Mr. and Mrs. Williamson. (Methuen, 3*s.s.*)

Two Service men discover that in a forgotten hill out in the desert beyond Khartoum a wonderful mummy is secreted, and they thereupon proceed to Egypt by different routes in order to find out whether the report is true. Of course, they have to obtain permission before beginning an excavation, but on arrival in Egypt find that the head of a flourishing British firm—a sort of Lipton's—has fore stalled them because he intends in this way to compel them to become the conductors of a touring party on the line of Cook's Tours. As his price he will let them have their mountain back again. With two or three love stories and a large

company of tourists, the reader will foresee a charming series of cinema scenes with plenty of adventures, thrilling danger, and a few happy marriages to end up.

**The Way of the Cardines.** By Stanley Portal Hyatt. (Laurie, 3*s.s.*)

A novel of intention, in which the characters lay great stress upon the shame of letting Germans take an island in the Pacific which would be useful to the British, and upon the moral turpitude of Radicals or Labour leaders in Parliament! A fine young Englishman, who has unhappily been ordered opium and fallen under its spell, finds himself compelled to act the part of a Rajah Brooke, though under quite different circumstances, for Cardine has to spend half a million in buying the natives to fight for him. After he has succeeded a Radical Government hands the island to the Germans! There is plenty of adventure and more than one love story to balance the politics.

**The Purple Mists.** By F. E. Mills Young.  
(Lane, 3*s.s.*)

Miss Mills Young lays the scene of "The Purple Mists," as she has laid the scenes of her earlier novels, in South Africa, and she is able to bring the Karroo before her reader's eyes. The characterisation is not very subtle, but, so far as it goes it is true, Euretta Monkswell, who appears to her lover—the young Doctor Shaw—as the spirit of the north wind on the veldt is a real person and her story is genuinely told.

**Grannie for Granted.** By Mrs. George Wemyss. (Constable, 3*s.s.*)

This novel is written in the manner Mrs. George Wemyss has made her own. It is the "Nunc Dimittis" of a grandmother, with gentle strictures on modernity. Without very much body, it is thoroughly pleasant in feeling, and contains delightful little touches, such as one that distinguishes between a mother's and a grandmother's attitude—the grandmother says of her little grandson: "With him I may have my play; all I was able to do strenuously and earnestly I did for his father."

**The Price of Conquest.** By Ellen Ada Smith. (Long., 3*s.s.*)

The first conquest was by a gifted musician, who, in search of a rest in the country, won over the farmer, who had never before received a paying guest, and settled himself in his dwelling. Then he helped the daughter of the house to conquer drawbacks and become a violinist, and last of all she as his wife conquers his depression and recovers for both the union which they had lost, the price of her success.

**The Marriage Contract.** By Joseph Keating. (Hutchinson, 3*six*.)

"The Marriage Contract" is not ambitious. It talks much of divine joy, deep passion, and high nobility, without giving us evidences or producing any atmosphere of spiritual understanding. Set in a Glamorgan-hire valley, the story is of a rich man's wife who has secret meetings with her lover. The meetings are discovered by her husband, who abhors her crime, but is enabled to forgive and, ultimately, to love her. There is little sign, however, of change in anyone's nature; incidents, not characters, we feel, are being dealt with.

**The Three Trees.** By Guy Rawlinson. (Umwinn, 3*six*.)

"The Three Trees" is like a precocious spring, frosted before it can attain its majority. The story begins well in a minute study of childhood, but before it is well on its feet is snuffed out by mere falsetto and mannerism. Nothing could be more infructuous than the fatalist obsession which causes Philip Gifford to imagine he is doomed to die before he is thirty. The author's unfortunate treatment of the theme of predestination lays a blight upon a conception which might have developed very well without it. As it is, the book is slave to a rather laborious artifice.

**Cuddy Yarborough's Daughter.** By Una L. Silberrad. (Constable, 3*six*.)

Miss Silberrad's book is a convincing vindication of her early promise. Its plot and episode are whittled down to the barest essentials, its art is entirely unobtrusive, even quietistic in texture, and none of the characters display an abnormal relish either for virtue or vice. In spite of it, or rather, because of it, it is a highly selective analysis of psychology, uncompromising, indeed, but never extravagant or disproportionate to the central purpose. Miss Silberrad's manner is indirect and suggestive; that is to say, after bringing her characters into play, she lets go the strings and leaves them to the devices of their several personalities. This, if you desire the embodiments of your imagination to be dressed in their own vitality, and at the same time to react upon each other, is the way to write a good novel. "Maud," the self-indulgent, complacent child of the moment, whose decorative charm is so irresistible, who means neither ill nor well, and achieves nothing but ill, is extraordinarily well conceived. And the way in which her self-assertion is thrown into relief against the unassuming conscientiousness of Violet Yarborough, is masterly. Perhaps the salient feature of the book is its unity of impression. Only a delicacy of perception and an expression of vision unusually keen could have created a gallery of portraits at once brilliant and soft, enlivened

**The Prince's Predicament.** By Robert Arthur Dillon. (Greening, 3*six*.)

Here we have the adventures of a Princess of Haria, who, by the exigencies of her father's foreign policy, is to be betrothed to the heir of a neighbouring State. The young man in question, who has ideals, does not intend to make a blind contract, and so journeys to Haria in disguise. Of course, the one encounters the other, and adventures of all kinds follow, with the consequent dismay of the Prince's retinue and the Princess's chaperone. The story is amusing, but the inevitable comparison with Anthony Hope's romances is very damaging.

**The Waters of Lethe.** By Dorothea Gerard (Paul, 3*six*.)

An interesting if not very intricate novel, introducing two Viennese brothers, the elder of whom has sworn at their mother's death-bed to be a protector to the younger. He has to take his brother's burdens upon him in such an actual fashion as to go to prison himself on account of the theft of a fur coat by the younger lad. In consequence of this they have to leave a country where everyone pointed at them; and, of course, having achieved success in England, the offence is raked up by an enemy, and hence trouble ensues.

**Mary's Marriage.** By Edmund Bosanquet. (Long, 3*six*.)

Mary was a widow, twenty-six years of age, whose husband had left her a fortune, coupled with the request that she would marry his cousin and heir if possible. Fortunately for novel readers, the cousin was a self-satisfied man of forty, and his wooing was extremely commonplace—if, indeed, it could be called wooing—in comparison with that of an Irish acquaintance who came, saw, and after about a fortnight conquered. The issue can easily be seen from the beginning, but not the delightful way in which the author has managed to bring about a happy ending.

**Van Cleve.** By Mary S. Watts. (Macmillan, 3*six*.)

It has been said that a son or a daughter may be the very opposite of the parents, and that a spendthrift father will often have a miserly son. Van Cleve was not miserly, but his reckless relations had left him with the burden o' a grandmother, uncle, aunt and cousin upon his shoulders, and so, from a boy, as his uncle said, if you gave him a penny he would put it into his savings box instead of spending it. Moreover, his endowment did not include anything like tactfulness or capacity for expressing sympathy, so in this long and detailed narrative of the fortunes and misfortunes of his own and one or two neighbouring families, our hero cannot be expected to indulge in happiness. "Van Cleve" is a straightfor-

ward tale, and the dry humour of it delightful. It is occasionally a little verbose, but includes some fine situations and a curiously interesting description of some of the actions in the Spanish American war.

**Faith and Unfaith.** By James Blyth. (Long. 3/6.)

Written with all Mr. Blyth's felicitous manner of expressing himself, this novel (which may practically be called a religious novel) shows how a girl, descended from generations of pious folk, tiring in her youth of manifold service, married to a scientist with a noble mind who is yet an agnostic, finds to the misery of both that her inherited tendencies and early upbringing in time sway her back again to an even more rigid acceptance of the doctrines of the Church than she had had as a child. Needless to say, the characters introduced are definite, and play their parts well.

**The Merchant of Venice.** By a Popular Novelist. (Stanley Paul. 6/-.)

One of a series in which Shakespeare will be dressed in a new guise, in the hope that through this means a fresh induction will be created to read the plays themselves. The idea is well carried out from the point of view of the novelist, who gives the earlier history of the various characters represented, and so fills up the gaps which Shakespeare left to the imagination. Of course, to the reader who knows Shakespeare, it is a little difficult to suppose that such a supplement to the plays is needed.

**The Lamp Girl.** By Ethel Carnie. Headley. 2/6 net.)

Nine charming stories of the fairy order by the young lady whose career as a teller of tales to children has been so successful. Her stories are always read first to children, whose comments supply just the criticism which is needed.

**The Marriage of Cecilia.** By Maude Leeson. (Unwin. 3/6.)

"The Marriage of Cecilia" is a good example of the first novel that matters. It is industrious, but not in the least solemn or fiery. Its hall-mark is, on the contrary, a diffidence which eschews blatancy and self-advertisement, and delights in half-tones. Cecilia, the corner-stone of the book, bruised by her suburban environment, deprived of all opportunities of self-realisation, is portrayed in the first chapters with fine precision and economy of touch. A formal marriage with an explorer, contracted to discharge an obligation and to ensure her a competence, is the window let into her prison. The motive, henceforward, is simply to trace her transfiguration under more indulgent influences. The triumph of Miss Lees' method is her faculty of hingeing Cecilia's psychological development upon

the action of the narrative. But, then, alas, the whole structure of bad insight and craftsmanship tumbles to the ground. The explorer loses his sight in a fire, and Cecilia, after long and over-subtilised preliminaries of finesse and evasion, becomes his wife in earnest. The incident is as spurious a banality as could well be engineered, and its artificiality is perhaps the more prominent on account of the justness and equilibrium of the story without it. For Miss Leeson's originality and observation are of such a kind that she could well have dispensed with a piece of chicanery that betrays only poverty of invention.

**Callista in Revolt.** By Olivia Ramsey. (Long. 3/6.)

A story with a good deal of sentiment and pathos, and a certain amount of improbability, showing how a girl brought up in a severe household discovers that the impeccable cousin is a shameless hypocrite. The heroine is kidnapped because her cousin has fallen in love with the man who intends to marry Callista, and who discovers and rescues her.

**Jacob Elthorne.** By Darrell Figgis. (Dent. 3/6.)

Mr. Darrell Figgis' volumes, from his first book of poems in 1909, have always given us conscientious and genuine work. His new novel, "Jacob Elthorne," forms no exception to that rule. It is, indeed, consisting as it does of 435 pages and divided into five parts) the fullest example of his seriousness, justifying its subtitle, "The Chronicle of a Life." Told as an autobiography of a man of genius, the book traces Jacob Elthorne's spiritual development through an unhappy childhood, and a dumb, curious youth, to a maturity of self-expression. Full of acute insight, the tale rises again and again to points of high and rare feeling, till, at the end of it we find ourselves asking why it is not the great book it surely should have been. The chief reason, perhaps, is that, with all its clear truth and beauty, it is a little wanting in humour. Jacob is a big person, but he is rather a heavy-handed one. Yet, in reality and vital interest, his story moves on a level so far above that of ordinary novels that a short review should not speak of its drawbacks, because it has not half enough space in which to enumerate its positive qualities.

**London, 1913.** By Mrs. De Vere Stacpoole. (Hutchinson. 3/6.)

"London, 1913," aims, as its title would suggest, at representing contemporary life. On page 94 we are told "the natural progression of a traitor to his country is from a general strike to a seat in the Council Chamber of the nation," and at the end of the story the "still strong man" finds himself left with "a million and a-half of money to be invested in a world peopled with Jim Larkins, Lloyd Georges, King

Ferdinands and New York speculators. A financial world whose heart is in London, that centre of modern unrest and freedom for false thinking." The indictment, however, is not so crushing as it might be when we find (page 91), "Chatterton had awoken that morning in a bad temper," and (page 99) the intellectual hero, editor of a leading review, giving vent to witticisms such as, "That's one of the He-shes. I believe they are women, but they go about dressed like men, yet wearing skirts. They are a mixture of hes and shes. You have their counterpart in the She-hes—chaps that do knitting and attend women's suffrage meetings."

**The Year Book of Social Progress for 1913-1914.** (Lothian.)

No one interested in Social Reform, and the number is now legion, can afford to be without this invaluable year book. Within its covers is a very complete summary of recent legislation, official reports and voluntary effort in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the people. Professor

W. J. Ashley, of Birmingham University, contributes a most lucid and informing foreword dealing tersely with the actual social progress of the year. Then follow particulars about population, local government, land, housing and means of communication, production and wealth, labour and its conditions, wages and the cost of living, public health, education, pauperism and the poor law, national insurance and old age pensions, crime, insanity, intemperance, and many minor matters. A complete list of institutions for social study, and a very fair index complete the most useful volume for Social reference yet published.

**Later Litanies.** By Kathleen Watson. (Lothian, 2/6.)

Those who have read Miss Watson's previous works will be grateful to Mr. Lothian for bringing "Later Litanies" within their reach. She has a wonderfully understanding touch and a happy felicity of phrasing which make her brief fragments live and throb as we read.

## A HANDBOOK OF THE FOURTH ESTATE.

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This most useful handbook marks its 33rd year of publication by an increase in pages and many special articles. Among the more important new features is a most informing "Who's Who of the Daily Press." Journalists spend their lives in giving publicity to men and matters, but are themselves unknown. That many of them have been too modest to supply the world's Press with particulars of themselves is evident; for instance, we look in vain for the name of Dr. E. J. Dillon, the most brilliant foreign editor of the day, nor is there any reference to Mr. Braham, who has just relinquished the foreign editorship of the *Times* to become editor of the *Sydney Daily Telegraph*. Sells promises next year that the list of names will be considerably extended. The volume is quite indispensable for those who have to do with newspapers, and the special articles are of considerable interest to the general public. There is a complete list of all British and colonial papers, the Home offices of the latter being given. The list of foreign journals is also very complete. Particulars are given as to where foreign newspapers are obtainable

in London, and there are lists of Press photographers, map makers, news agencies and literary agents. Mr. Thomas J. Barratt, of Pears' Soap fame, contributes a most interesting paper on posters. Mr. J. M. Le Sage, Editor of the *Daily Telegraph*, gives reminiscences of fifty years of journalism. Mr. Hall Caine, Mr. Robert Donald, Mr. Garvin and other leading men take part in a symposium, "Are Papers Too Cheap?" All admit that newspapers cost more to produce than is obtained for them, but there appears to be little fear that the advertisements which make this state of affairs possible will ever dominate the editorial staff. Writing on "Home News in Australia," Mr. Henry Stead indulges in some friendly criticisms. Referring to the cable service he says: From an imperial point of view the service could be considerably improved, from a commercial one I do not think it could. It gives what the bulk of the people want—rather more than they want sometimes—and there is no real desire to have it increased. The few who strongly complain of its insufficiency are much more articulate than the far larger number who are satisfied.



## SOME BOOKS ON MODERN METHODS.

Reviewed by Philip Guedalla.

There was a time when ordinary men were content to be educated; now they have all to be educationalists. It is a pity. Life was far less disturbing when a gentleman read Horace and a working man read nothing. Nowadays, when the bridge of the ship is overcrowded with a multiplicity of sea captains, each professing a profound grasp of the higher hydrography, the mere passenger may be pardoned for feeling a little bewildered; the collision is such a vulgar phenomenon that it may escape them. One cannot expect these wise gentlemen, with "methods" and "systems," to think for any length of time about Willie Smith; which is unfortunate, because education is the problem of the still, small boy.

### AN ATTACK ON OXFORD.

Mr. Whitehouse is at least lucid and political; his book, "A National System of Education" (Cambridge University Press, 2 6d)—although it reads rather like a type-written memorandum, is clearly arranged, and possesses interest as embodying a semi-official programme of the Liberal Education Group of the British House of Commons. The governing passion is a desire for co-ordination; Mr. Whitehouse is logical and persuasive, but one may be pardoned for doubting whether a system which can be reduced

to a diagram measuring one inch by three is capable of satisfactory application to a population of forty millions. The proposal to introduce prefects and houses into elementary schools is admirable, but there is more fault to be found with the chapter on "University Reform." Mr. Whitehouse approaches Oxford and Cambridge with grave misgivings; fire and sword and a Royal Commission are the only hope in those ancient towns, whilst the sixteen provincial universities are to be let off with the anodyne penance of opening their buildings in the vacation. It is an unfair selection of victims; when Blogg's Technical School acquires a large national activity by adopting the title of the University of Bootle, it seems only just that it should inherit some of the burden of university iniquity. Mr. Whitehouse condemns Oxford because it is "isolated"; so was Socrates. His proposed modification of university government by the exclusion of non-resident graduates is unanswerable, but the suggested expulsion of non-student undergraduates would be more difficult in execution; the reformers have provided us with so many houses of rest in geography, English, and modern languages.

Mr. Pitt in his book—"The Purpose of Education" (Cambridge University Press, 2 6d)—takes us back to the first



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principles with a vengeance; an exposition of "the psychical processes involved in the art of pedagogy" is an alarming enterprise, and when it is carried out to an accompaniment of "psycho-physical complexes," "egocentric thoughts," and "herd instincts," it is time for the unlearned to withdraw. His book states (without a glossary and with such lucidity as the subject appears to permit) the conclusions of recent psychological research; that may well be. Mr. Pitt compares personality to an iceberg, but he has succeeded in making the psycho-physical complex of at least one of his students fill like the "Titanic."

#### THE BOY IN THE CLASS-ROOM.

With Mr. Leathes one returns to earth; the truculent inquiry of his title is answered in an admirable little book—"What is Education, Bill?" Mr. Leathes offers no symmetrical ground plan for the New Jerusalem, and no angular terminology for the new pedagogy, but he has knowledge, experience and judgment; he even tells stories. His consideration of University systems lacks the fine crudity of the genuine reformer, and he regards the pupil more as a boy in a class-room than as a subject on the dissecting-table. His chapter on History is full of merit; Mr. Leathes' coat-tails are safe from the romantic tread of Mr. G. M. Trevelyan, and his observation, "I once set out to write a history for young children; I found myself forced to make it a geography," is full of light. Perhaps his exclusion of economics and political science is a little uncompromising; to comprise an accurate account of the preparation of the French Revolution omitting Rousseau and Turgot would baffle even Mr. Leathes. He professes an enthusiasm for world history, but this terrifying Teutonism will be found in practice to resolve itself into two groups or regional history, the Eastern Mediterranean and Western Europe; little else matters. Mr. Leathes' discussion of compulsory Greek is wisely moderate, but he omits to state its true value, as an invaluable curb on the arrogance of scientists; it is so good to show them something that they do not know, even

if you let them pass an examination in it.

It is characteristic of modern interests that the immense vogue of Madame Montessori should have originated in a treatment of feeble-minded children. One day a daring thinker will base a system on the normal boy: "Back to Willie Smith" is an inspiring cry. Mr. Grant's argumentative little book—"English Education and Dr. Montessori" (Wells, Gardner, 2/6)—is introduced by Dr. Saleeby, who tells us to read it in conjunction with Sir Robert Baden-Powell's "Scouting for Boys" and Miss Ellen Key's "The Century of the Child"; he adds that "Miss Ellen Key is the wisest woman in the world at the present time, and propels us with this startling superlative towards her work; which seems a little unkind to Mr. Grant and Madame Montessori. And how do the Boys Scouts come in? Being advanced is becoming a breathless business. Even "Fourth Form"—in "The New Schoolmaster," (Smith, Elder, 6/-)—is diverted from the Public Schools to say fashionable things about the Montessori Method. He is far more interesting on his own ground, where he brandishes invitingly the creed of the "new school." It includes that dismal formula, the preparation for citizenship; if only someone would indicate briefly the civic virtues, one might begin to teach them, and in any case it would be hard to find a person with more sense of the community than any member of any house in any Public School. Perhaps that is because civism is not in the curriculum. "Fourth Form" is more profitable on the teaching of history, but he is a little too militant about compulsory Greek, and the suggestion that its abolition will revive Hellenism rings singularly hollow. He is unduly optimistic as to the value of translations; we are told about "the searching tragedy of Sophocles, the fountain of Virgilian pity, and the surge and thunder of the *Odyssey*," but who ever heard of the searching tragedy of Sir Richard Jebb, the fountain of Professor Carrington's pity, and the surge and thunder of Messrs. Butcher and Lang?

# FINANCIAL AND BUSINESS QUARTER.

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## Huddart Parker Limited.

The heavy decline of nearly £30,000 in this shipping's company's net earnings in 1913 to £63,657 must have come as a shock to the shareholders. The previous year had been a fairly good one, for the net profits exceeded £93,000. Of this sum the Directors wisely reserved a large proportion, and gave the shareholders only £61,250, the preference shares getting 6 per cent and the ordinary 7 per cent for the year. That being the result of the company's first year, a better profit might reasonably have been expected in 1913, but this expectation was, unfortunately, not realised. The consequence is that though they were, of course, easily able to pay the preference dividend, the Directors had to cut down that of the ordinary shares to  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. for the year.

There were good reasons for the lower profit. There was a prolonged strike of waterside workers in New Zealand, which adversely affected the trade between that country and Australia. In addition to this, the coastal shipping trade was dislocated for many weeks by the outbreak of smallpox in Sydney. With such factors as these operating in the same period, it is not surprising that the earnings fell away.

But there was another reason which the Directors do not mention, though the chairman referred to it in his speech. It is the increased cost of labour. Wages of shipping employed both ashore and afloat have risen considerably, while the working hours have been reduced. Unfortunately, the labour conditions are not yet settled, and the Court is at present considering the claims of the waterside workers to a new award.

This question of labour conditions is serious. If the present heavy demands of the workers are granted, the shipping companies must raise the freights and passage money, or go out of business. If this Company, for instance, cannot earn more profit than it did in 1913, £63,000, it will be scarcely worth while the ordinary shareholders carrying on. That figure certainly enables the preference holders to get their 6 per cent., but all the ordinary holders got was  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. for the year. Even then, almost all the profit was absorbed, for the balance available to increase the reserves was under £5600.

One hopes for the sake of the shareholders that all the profit was not disclosed. It is possible that the amount shown did not include the gain on the sale of the "Anglian." If it did, the business earnings were still less than the sum admitted. At the same time, those profits were probably much below the average, because of the New Zealand strike and the smallpox scare. It is not likely that both factors will occur again together. Moreover, it is not improbable that the losses on their account were much more than the cost of the proposed wages increase will be, in which case the profits of 1914 and succeeding years should be rather better than those of 1913.

The menace of lower earnings because of onerous labour conditions has evidently caused the Directors to mark time as regards expansion. One of the objects of forming this Company was to obtain more capital to expand the business, to take advantage of the rapidly-growing shipping trade. But so far the only

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move made in this regard has been to order a turbine steamer for the Launceston trade and a cargo steamer for general purposes. The Company had in 1912 over £443,000 in ready money to carry out such expansion. It still has more than £470,000, the bulk of which it seems likely to keep for the present, for the outlay of the above steamers should not reduce it very materially.

\* \* \*

Apart from this ready money, which is in Government securities, fixed deposits, cash and other investments, the Company's assets chiefly consist of steamers, plant and freehold properties at valuation, and shares in other companies at cost, £608,000 (£657,000 in 1912). The remaining assets are coal and stores £39,700 (£31,900), and sundry debtors (after providing for bad and doubtful debts), £74,800 (£86,000).

\* \* \*

The decrease of £49,000 in the steamer, etc., asset is no doubt chiefly due to the sale of the "Anglian." Some of it may, however, be due to depreciation on account of ships. The Company has a special reserve of £30,500 (£30,800) for contingencies, depreciation of property and shares, repairs and maintenance, boilers and renewals, superannuation fund, etc. As depreciation of ships is not included in this list, it would seem that it is written off the asset itself.

\* \* \*

The Company's liabilities, £102,000, are about £22,000 less. The reduction of the shareholders' deposits by £25,600

to £32,600 is responsible for this, though set off by a growth of £3600 in the sundry creditors to £69,400.

\* \* \*

The reserves, £33,700, of the Company are small in comparison to its assets. They consist of insurance fund, £20,900, reserve fund, £4500, and profit and loss account, £8300. These, with the share capital of £1,000,000, are secured by the surplus assets of £1,033,700. The claims of the preference shares on these assets cease with the repayment of their capital of £500,000 in £1 fully paid shares. The surplus of £533,700, therefore, belongs to the ordinary shares (also 500,000 £1 fully paid), whose portion is 21/4 per share.

\* \* \*

The decrease in the ordinary dividend from 7 per cent. to 5½ per cent. has necessarily affected the market value of the shares. A year ago they were selling at 23/3, whereas at the time of writing buyers are offering only 20/3, a discount of about 1/- on the surplus assets value. In this valuation the market is quite justified, for the outlook in Australian shipping is anything but unsatisfactory just now. There has not been any decline in the preference shares, the latest quoted sale of which was 22/-, returning just under 5½ per cent. These shares have a security of over £1,033,000 for their capital of £500,000, and as their dividend absorbs only £30,000 there is still a good margin of profit to pay it. Still the price is a good one, for the assets value of these shares is only par.

## The Australasian Temperance and General Mutual Life Assurance Society Limited.

It is satisfactory to note that the Directors of this life assurance society are still paying special attention to the reduction of the expense rate. For years this office was a very costly one to run, and even so recently as 1909 its expenses were over 32 per cent. of its premium income. This figure was brought down to about 27 per cent. in 1910, but this

was small economy compared with the saving effected in the next two years, whose respective rates were 19.89 per cent., and 19.48 per cent. Now, in the past year the directors reduced it still further to 18.63 per cent. This is certainly satisfactory. It is not, of course, to be expected that the rate will be lowered as quickly in the next few

years. Still, if the directors continue to give economy priority to expansion, it should not be long before the society is managed as cheaply as are the leading offices. When that is achieved, expansion will be easier, for the society should then be able to pay such bonuses as will attract business now practically unobtainable.

\* \* \*

This very desirable reduction in the expense rate will be sooner accomplished if the directors continue to restrict the volume of new business. Their restraint in this respect last year was evident from the small increase, only about £48,000, in the new sums assured obtained, £1,089,000. It is possible that if a lower volume than this were aimed at, the expense rate would fall more rapidly. The business is evidently improving in quality. Last year the renewal premium income increase, over £14,000, exceeded 46 per cent. of the new premiums obtained in 1912. Whereas the proportion of increase in the previous year, out of about the same amount of new premiums was under 27 per cent. This is decidedly encouraging.

\* \* \*

The reduction in the expense rate necessarily influenced the year's profit, while an increase in the interest earnings from £4 11s. per cent. to £4 11s 8d. per cent. was also a factor. These probably, assisted by favourable mortality, enabled the actuary to disclose a profit of £26,840 (£21,660 in 1912) for the year. The surplus of assets over liabilities was £35,256, but of this £8416 was carried forward from 1912. The profit divided in bonuses, this time £21,280, was not as much as that given away, £24,890, in 1912, the actuary no doubt having special reasons for being less generous.

\* \* \*

Coming now to the question of security, one finds the position to be less definite. The conservative valuation of the assets of £1,584,000 (£1,460,000)

has to be taken for granted. Judging by their composition, however, one does not seem to run much risk in doing so. The proportion of mortgages is only 35.9 per cent., a much lower percentage than that held by most life offices, though the freehold properties, 12.2 per cent., is on the high side. There is 36 per cent. in Government and municipal securities, 8.4 per cent. in loans on reversionary and life interests, and 4.8 per cent. in loans on policies, all of which are satisfactory proportions.

\* \* \*

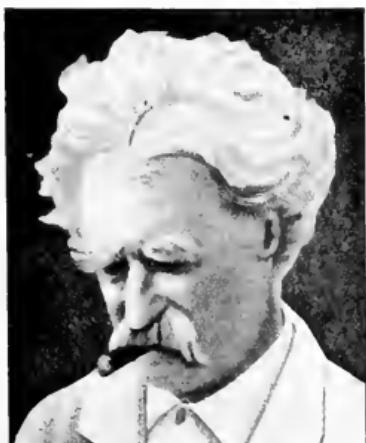
The actuarial valuation of the policy liabilities appears to be sound as regards the basis adopted for mortality and interest. But the reserve made on account of future expenses is surely on the low side. The society has been spending heavily for years, and has only now got its expense rate down to 18.6 per cent. of the premium income, yet the actuarial valuation assumes a future expense rate of only 17.2 per cent. In the industrial branch it is rather worse, for there the expense rate is just under 40 per cent., whereas only 24.4 per cent. is reserved.

\* \* \*

The society is doing well in its industrial branch. It increased its premium income last year by £37,000, to £211,000, and at the same time reduced its expense ratio slightly from 40.9 per cent. to 39.95 per cent. It was also able to show a surplus of £36,295, of assets over liabilities. Of this, however, only £8106 was earned in 1913, for £28,189 was brought forward from the previous year. The profit distributed was not as large this time, the bonuses being only £8400, as against £9173, in 1912.

\* \* \*

Taking everything into consideration, however, the policy-holders have good reason to be pleased with the year's progress, particularly so in regard to the reduction in the expense ratio, to which matter, it is hoped, the Directors will continue to devote special attention.



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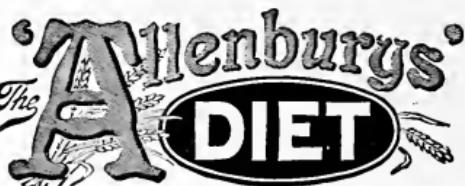
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**Queensland.**—Sydney Austen (Hon. State Secretary), Toowoomba.

**South Australia.**—A. E. Davey, Currie-street, Adelaide.

**Tasmania.**—H. T. Gould, J.P., 94 Elizabeth-street, Hobart.

**West Australia.**—W. M. Peters, 2 Cathedral-avenue, Perth.

**New Zealand.**—J. K. Macie (Hon. Dominion Secretary), 79 Castle-street, Dunedin.

**Fiji.**—A. J. Armstrong, Native Office, Suva, Fiji.

**Canada: Ontario.**—A. T. McFarlane, 61 Metcalfe-street, Ottawa.

**Manitoba.**—R. J. McOnie, 1003 McArthur Building, Winnipeg, Man.

**Saskatchewan.**—E. A. Matthews, P.O. Box 1620, Saskatoon.

**Alberta.**—E. Livesay, 832 Ottawa-avenue, Edmonton.

**British Columbia.**—W. Blackmore, "The Week," Victoria.

**Nova Scotia.**—H. Howe, P.O. Box 370, Halifax.

**South Africa: Natal.** T. W. Jackson, 18 Timber-street, Pietermaritzburg.

**Transvaal.**—W. Crofton Forbes, Director of Prisons Office, Pretoria.

**Cape Province.**—C. W. Clarke, P.O. Box 1418, Capetown.

**United Kingdom.**—The Organiser, Over Seas Club, Carmelite House, London, E.C.



# THE OVER SEAS CLUB.



The branch in Melbourne is indeed forging ahead. The committee, composed as it is of five men, has now started an official publication of its own for the benefit of the 3000 odd members. It is called the "Outlook." Besides chronicling the doings of the Club, it contains several informing and patriotic articles. Dr. Springthorpe writes on "Race," urging the need for developing and protecting ourselves. The same note is struck in Dr. Barrett's article on the need for Imperial Consolidation. A short sketch is given of Sir Ian Hamilton, and the organiser writes on "How to form a Branch." The Ladies' page is by no means the least interesting.

The branch has under offer the lease of a building situated in the heart of Melbourne, which, with an expenditure of about £600, could be made into very up-to-date club rooms. Members were asked whether they would be willing to give not less than 2s. 6d. to a fund for the purpose, and agreed unanimously to do so. Special voting papers were sent out to ascertain their views. Negotiations are now taking place with the owners of the building. The branch presented our Admiral, Sir George Patey, with a special address mounted on an Australian flag. The ceremony took place at the Town Hall, our president, the Lord Mayor, having, with his usual kindness, placed the Council Chamber at our disposal for the purpose. He voiced the feelings of the club in a happy speech. Admiral Patey, in his reply, expressed himself as delighted with the gift, and frankly told his hearers why the fleet had not visited Melbourne sooner. He had to lighten the "Australia" until she drew only 20 ft., which meant that she had hardly any coal in her bunkers, and but little ammunition on board. Thus lightened, she was able to get through the Heads safely. It had also taken time to convert our naval unit from a collection of ships into an effective and efficient fighting machine. The membership of the branch continues to grow, as the following figures show:—July, 25; August, 250; September, 1000; October, 1000; November, 1500; December, 2000; January, 2500; February, 3250.

**Hobart.**—The branch now numbers 100, and is getting a firm hold in the town. The energetic president, Mr. H. T. Gould, is exceedingly popular, and throws himself heartily into its activities. Club members have formed four bowling rinks, and early in March began a series of competitions on the Derwent green. In welcoming the members Mr. Gould said that he thought the idea of having a friendly contest at the game of bowls a good one, as it drew club members together. A fine Over Seas flag flew over the ground, where tea was provided by Mrs. and Miss Gould.

**Riverina.**—The first annual meeting of the branch was held at Wagga Wagga on March 6th. The membership is now 85. Nine new members were received at the meeting. Mr. A. M. Armstrong was re-elected president. His Worship the Mayor, Ald. J. F. McDonough, is patron, and Mr. F. Purnell was asked to continue the duties of hon. secretary and treasurer. Although the branch has suffered owing to the removal of several members from the district, others are taking their places, and financially matters are satisfactory.

**Dunedin.**—Earl and Countess Grey were welcomed by Mr. J. K. Macie, Hon. Dominion Secretary, on behalf of the Over Seas Club. His lordship discussed many matters of interest in connection with the club. At the executive meeting he was unanimously elected a life member of the branch. He replied as follows in accepting the honour:—"Many thanks for the Over Seas Dunedin card. It is capitally got up, and I was glad to have it. Please convey to your committee my regrets at not seeing them. It would have given me much pleasure to meet them and the members of the Dunedin branch. It gave me the greatest satisfaction to hear the report you are able to give me of your activities, and I heartily congratulate you and your co-workers on your work. To till the human mind and heart so that they may be in a condition to receive and assimilate the doctrine preached by the Round Table is a service of great value to New Zealand and the Empire, and I am delighted to hear from you that this is the self-appointed mission of your branch." The second financial meeting of the club will be held in May.

**Oamaru.**—The first annual meeting was held on February 23rd. There are 300 members of the club in the district, 156 belonging to the branch. Mr. F. Milner, who "has been the life of the branch," resigned the presidency owing to pressure of work, and was elected patron. The new president is Mr. R. Milligan. Mr. C. Swinard was re-appointed hon. secretary, and Mr. J. M. Forrester hon. treasurer. The latter was able to show a credit balance of £10 18s. 9d. During the year successful concerts were given on Empire and Trafalgar Days, and on both occasions some 1000 school children were given a free show of patriotic and instructive movies. A shield and medal were presented to the Senior Cadets, and financial assistance was given to the band of the 10th Regiment. The ladies' committee sent two boxes of useful garments to London for the very poor, and the branch sent a special subscription of £5 5s. for the same purpose.

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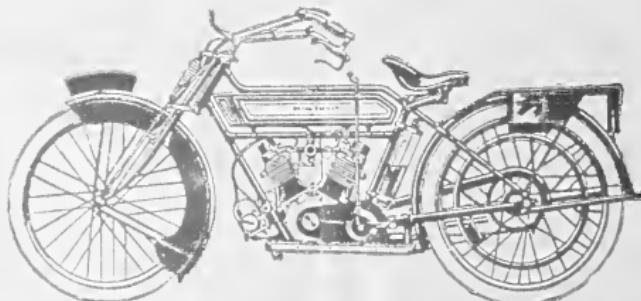
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